MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

28 SEPTEMBER 1981

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Tehran radio reported that an Iranian attack on 27 September broke the siege of Abadan, liberating all areas east of the Karun River from Darkhovin to Abadan as well as the Abadan-Mahshahr and Abadan-Ahvaz highways. According to a revolution guards' statement carried by the radio, the Iranians killed 600 Iraqis and captured another 1,500 in the offensive. The statement also said the Iranians captured three bridges and about 40 Iraqi tanks. Another radio report asserted that Iranian forces destroyed one Iraqi infantry brigade and two armored brigades and that they advanced more than 10 km. However, INA described the Iranian claims as part of a series of lies propagated by the Tehran regime to bolster its sagging domestic situation. It said the Iranian forces cannot budge the Iraqis from their positions. A 27 September Iraqi Armed Forces communique, carried by Baghdad radio, admitted the Iranian attack and spoke of "fierce fighting" in the Abadan area, but said the Iranians sustained grave losses, including 28 tanks.

Iran

Security Situation -- PARS reported that armed members of the Mojahedin-e Khalq staged demonstrations in central Tehran on 27 September, setting a number of buses on fire. According to Tehran radio, the Mojahedin killed a number of revolution guards and wounded about 40 people when they opened fire "on the public." Citing eyewitnesses, AFP spoke of a 3-hour gunbattle on Taleqani Avenue between guards and Mojahedin hiding in nearby buildings. It cited JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI as reporting on 28 September that 3 revolution guards, 10 Mojahedin and 4 passers-by were killed in the fighting and that around 150 people were arrested. AFP also reported from Paris that Mojahedin leader Mas'ud Rajavi issued a communique saying the demonstrations in Tehran were held to mark the recent execution of 300 Mojahedin.

Meanwhile, Tehran radio reports on 26 and 27 September noted the execution of 81 dissidents throughout the country and the arrest of scores of others. Mojahedin attacked and killed three Hezbollahis engaged in publicity work for the presidential election, the radio said, while security forces killed three of their assailants. According to other radio reports, a revolution guards commander and four guardsmen were assassinated in Baluchestan on 25 September and a Khorramabad clergyman was killed by a passing motorcyclist early on 27 September.

Delhi Demonstration — Tehran radio reported that Iraqi embassy officials in New Delhi opened fire on Iranian students demonstrating outside their embassy, wounding more than 10 Iranians. In a radio interview, Foreign Minister Mir-Hoseyn Musavi said the Indian Government's reaction to the incident was unfavorable, since instead of taking strong measures against the Iraqis, the Indian police subsequently released those Iraqis initially arrested for shooting at the Iranians.

Saudi-Iranian Relations

Riyadh radio broadcast the Saudi Arabian Interior Ministry's statement on the recent incident in a Saudi mosque in which a number of Iranian pilgrims were arrested for chanting slogans. The statement asserted that the Iranians had acted in an uncustomary manner "unbefitting the holiness of the haram" and had started a quarrel with a small number of Saudi soldiers. It also rebutted Iranian claims that the Saudi authorities have unfairly discriminated against Iranian pilgrims. Meanwhile, Tehran radio reported that the Saudi authorities released the 11 Iranians arrested in the incident.

Saudi Arabia

SPA reported the meeting in At-Ta'if between King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and visiting French President Francois Mitterrand, who arrived in the Kingdom on 26 September. Their talks dealt with Saudi-French relations and Arab and international issues of common interest, in particular the Palestinian issue.

Gulf

The Manama paper AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ reported that during her Gulf tour British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher told a 26 September press conference at the end of talks with Bahraini leaders that concerning recognition of the PLO, Britain does not recognize organizations; it recognizes only states. According to KUNA, at a press conference given the following day in Kuwait, the next stop in Thatcher's tour, the British prime minister reiterated this position.

Libya

JANA reported that at a dinner given in Bucharest on 24 September by Romanian Communist Party Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu in honor of Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the visiting Libyan leader called the recent Gulf of Sidra incident an act of U.S. aggression and said that it means war.

Syria

Reporting on last week's visit to the USSR by Syrian Defense Minister Gen Mustafa Talas, the 26th September Paris AL-MUSTAQBAL, citing Arab diplomatic sources in Moscow, said that besides trying to purchase more Soviet weaponry, the Syrian minister discussed with his hosts ways to carry out large-scale, joint military maneuvers with the Soviet Union and that this was linked to the recently announced expansion of Syria's territorial waters.

Lebanon

Voice of Lebanon radio reported that gunmen in western Beirut continued to snipe at the eastern sector over the weekend. It also spoke of violent clashes between armed groups in the northern city of Tripoli and reported that an Israeli force entered the southern village of Tulin on 26-27 September and blew up an Arab house. Citing AS-SAFIR, the clandestine Voice of Palestine radio had earlier accused the Israelis of violating the cease-fire on 25 September, saying they fired at a UNIFIL-controlled area.

Egypt

As-Sadat Speech -- In a speech delivered on 26 September at a political rally in Ad-Daqahliyah Governorate and carried live by Cairo radio, President Anwar as-Sadat emphasized the government's opposition to those who would politicize Egyptian universities, stressing how he was opposed to campus political meetings, whether for the National Democratic Party or others. He said the mission of the university does not allow for disruption of studies, attacks on professors or the handing of "despicable" posters. Toward the end of his address, he warned would-be opponents of democracy in Egypt that "next time" the government would deal with them 10-times more harshly.

Investigation of Journalist -- MENA reported that the journalists' association board has asked Egyptian journalist Lutfi al-Khuli to return to Egypt within 1 month for questioning regarding his statements and writings which have appeared in Arab and European papers and are considered to have been harmful to Egypt's reputation and dignity.

YAR

San'a' radio reported on 25 September that, on the occasion of the 26 September Revolution's 19th anniversary, President Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih issued invitations to former YAR President 'Abdallah Husayn as-Sallal and former President of the Republican Council al-Qadi 'Abd ar-Rahman Yahya al-Iriyani, presently living in exile, to return home. On 27 September the radio broadcast the texts of messages sent by the two men in reply to the president's offer. They thanked him and praised his example of generosity.

Reaction to Statement on Jordan, West Bank

According to Amman radio, Jordan welcomes the U.S. State Department's announcement of U.S. support for Jordan's stability, territorial integrity and security, "from which we can visualize a clear U.S. position that rejects any possible aggression against Jordan by Israel." Noting the State Department's remark that the United States does not recognize the unity of the two banks of the Jordan River, the radio said that in order to be fair and equitable, Washington should likewise announce that it legally recognizes Israel's borders as defined by the 1947 UN partition resolution. The radio added that the U.S. announcement should have included a definition of Washington's views on the territories "usurped from the Palestinian people" and earmarked by the partition resolution as a Palestinian homeland. The Amman daily AD-DUSTUR said that if the motive for the U.S. declaration was to exonerate the United States from Israeli Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon's "absurd statements" about Jordan being a Palestinian state, then Jordan accepts and understands this. However, the paper went on, Jordan's sovereignty and territorial integrity are dependent on Jordanian and Arab power, not on the guarantees of any foreign party. Jordan cannot therefore accept that its sovereignty and territorial integrity are a subject of discussion by any party, AD-DUSTUR said.

The Voice of Palestine also commented on the U.S. statement, saying it indicates that the U.S. views the West Bank as neither part of Jordan nor under Israeli sovereignty. The U.S. Administration thus confirmed the "negative status" of the West Bank but did not define its "positive status," the radio said.

Israel

Comment on Shamir, Gromyko Meeting -- Commenting on his 24 September meeting in New York with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko, Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said in an interview carried by Jerusalem radio that their meeting did not constitute a turning point that would lead to an early resumption of diplomatic relations between the two nations. The meeting, he continued, was aimed at learning each others' positions first-hand. According to MA'ARIV, Prime Minister Menahem Begin told the Knesset Defense and Foreign Affairs Committee on 25 September that only publication of the U.S.-Israeli strategic agreement made the Soviets agree to talk with Israel, adding that the stronger Israel is, the more it is taken into account by the USSR.

IAEA Vote Against Israel -- Jerusalem radio reported a decision reached in Vienna on 26 September by the Assembly of the International Atomic Energy Agency that suspends Israel's participation in the organization's activities in retaliation for the attack on the Iraqi nuclear reactor near Baghdad. The radio subsequently broadcast a 27 September communique issued by the Cabinet that condemned the decision as arbitrary and immoral and added that Israel would ignore it.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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VOP REPORTS ON 'ARAFAT'S VISIT TO SAUDI ARABIA

JN251525 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1505 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Text] Brother Commander Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] continues his official visit to Saudi Arabia, during which he will meet with Saudi King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. While in Saudi Arabia, brother Abu 'Ammar will participate in the meeting of the constituent council of the Islamic World League being held in Mecca.

Mecca Speech; Return To Beirut

NC261535 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in English 1445 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Text] PLO chairman Yasir 'Arafat returned to Beirut yesterday evening after participating in the extraordinary meeting of the founding council of the Islamic World League.

'Arafat delivered a speech at the meeting of the founding council in which he praised the resolutions of the third Islamic summit, which was held in At-Ta'if, and the declaration of the call to liberate the Palestinian holy places from the Zionists. 'Arafat renewed this call to all Muslims. In his speech, 'Arafat spoke about the savage and barbaric Zionist aggressions against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples in southern Lebanon and Beirut, where the Israeli raids in July were aimed at old men, women and children.

'Arafat also briefed the participants about the sufferings of the Palestinian people inside th occupied territory and the fierceness of the battle launched by the Palestinian people against the Zionist occupation.

VOL REPORTS ARMENIAN ARMY TRAINS IN LEBANON

NC261646 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Text] The Voice of Lebanon has received information to the effect that a Palestinian organization managed on Thursday night to defuse a bomb planted in a car parked near the Turkish Embassy in Beirut.

This information also indicated that the elements that recently attacked the Turkish Consulate in Paris belonged to the Secret Armenian Army and that they received their training in southern Lebanon. There are photos and documents proving this.

This information said that the Secret Armenian Army is training a number of its elements in a mountainous region in Lebanon with elements of an organization that calls itself the Workers' League [Rabitat ash-Shaghghilah] led by Deputy Zahir al-Khatib. This organization recently graduated a number of its elements following a training course in the (Barr Ilyas) area in western Al-Biqa'.

The information also noted that the Secret Armenian Army is responsible for the assassination attempt on former U.S. Ambassador John Gunther Dean on Al-Hazimiyah Road and the attempt on the life of deputy (Malkun Ablagizyan). This army is preparing for more major operations.

BAHRAIN

FOREIGN MINISTER LEAVES FOR NEW YORK 27 SEP

GF271408 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0950 GMT 27 Sep 81

[Text] Manama, 27 Sep (GNA) -- Bahraini Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah left Manama today for New York, leading his country's delegation to the 36th session of the UN General Assembly. During the visit, the Bahraini minister will hold talks with UN Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim and a number of the foreign ministers of the Arab, Islamic and friendly foreign countries.

The Bahraini minister will also attend the meetings of the foreign ministers' conference of the Arab and Islamic countries that will be held in New York. Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah is scheduled to deliver a speech before the UN General Assembly on 1 October.

BRITISH PRIME MINISTER THATCHER ARRIVES 25 SEP

GF251727 Manama Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Excerpt] British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher arrived in Bahrain at 1900 today on a 3-day official visit to the country. Prime Minister Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah was at the head of those who received her upon arrival.

During this visit, the British prime minister will hold talks with officials on current Gulf, Arab and international issues. Talks will also cover issues of common interest and bilateral relations and the means of strengthening and expanding them in various fields.

Heir Apparent Meets Thatcher

GF261628 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1400 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Text] Manama, 26 Sep (GNA) -- Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah, Bahraini heir apparent and commander in chief of the Bahrain Defense Force, met this afternoon with Margaret Thatcher, the British prime minister, who is currently visiting Bahrain.

The meeting was attended by Shaykh Muhammad ibn Muharak Al Khalifah, minister of foreign affairs; Yusuf Ahmad ash-Shirawi, minister of development and industry; and Brig Gen Shaykh Khalifah ibn Ahmad Al Khalifah, chief of staff of the Bahrain Defense Force.

After the meeting, the heir apparent made a statement to the GULF NEWS AGENCY saying that the basic of understanding between the two countries is a built on old relations and the link between Bahrain and the United Kingdom. He added: No doubt these visits will result in strengthening relations in various fields. The solution to the Middle East issue will ultimately result in more constructive cooperation in all fields. The heir apparent said that during the meeting they also discussed the feasibility of cooperation in the military industry, which will benefit the region in the future.

Prime Ministers Hold Talks

GF261303 Manama Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Excerpts] An official round of talks between the Bahraini side, led by Prime Minister Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah, and the British side, led by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, was held at Government House at 1030 today.

In a statement to GULF NEWS AGENCY after the meeting, Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah said: During the 2-hour meeting the Bahraini and British sides made a comprehensive review of economic and political relations between Bahrain and Britain. He said that during the meeting, the prime minister referred to the establishment of the Gulf Cooperation Council, the positive results of its establishment and the meetings it has held since its formation meetings aimed to serve the interests of the peoples of the area. The foreign minister said that current developments in the Gulf were discussed during the meeting.

Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah said that the prime minister referred to the Middle East question and the importance of achieving a just solution to this issue, and the restoration of the Palestinian people's rights, including their right to self-determination and to an independent state in their homeland. He said that the British side showed an understanding of all the issues discussed.

The foreign minister asserted that a spirit of frankness, objectivity and full understanding prevailed during the meeting. He said that it was a successful meeting that reflected the understanding that exists between Bahrain and the United Kingdom, both with regard to bilateral relations and with regard to Arab and international issues.

Answering a question on whether they discussed the Saudi initiative for peace in the Middle East, the foreign minister said: Bahrain supports this initiative and its implementation. Bahrain believes that this initiative constitutes a good premise for achieving a comprehensive solution to the Middle East question. In conclusion the foreign minister said: The British side showed understanding and support for the Saudi initiative to achieve a just and peaceful solution to the Middle East conclict.

Thatcher Speaks to Press

GF270659 Manama Domestic Television Service in Arabic 2040 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Excerpt] British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher held a press conference at Al-Qudaybiyyah Palace at 2100 today. It was attended by local and foreign newsmen and representatives of Arab and international news and information agencies. At the beginning of the conference, Mrs Thatcher talked about her visit to Bahrain, her meeting today with his highness the amir and the official talks she conducted with his highness the prime minister. She stressed the success of her visit and praised the firm relations between the two friendly countries. She emphasized that the discussions dealt with bilateral economic and trade relations, current developments in the Arabian Gulf region, the Iraqi-Iranian war and Middle East issues.

Answering a question about Gulf security, Mrs Thatcher said that Great Britain supports the Gulf countries in establishing the Gulf Cooperation Council [GCC]. It also supports their desire to defend themselves without foreign interference. She said that Great Britain looks forward to more profound and comprehensive economic cooperation with GCC members. She also indicated that the British Government is ready to provide the Gulf countries with military equipment that will enable them to guarantee their security and stability.

Answering a question on the initiative that His Highness Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Saudi heir apparent and deputy prime minister, has put forth on resolving the Middle East issue, she said that Great Bitain supports the Saudi initiative. She said she personally informed the Saudi heir apparent of the British Government's support for this initiative during his highness' recent visit to Great Britain.

Mrs Thatcher also answered a question about achieving peace in the Middle East and indicated that European countries must join with the United States in resolving this issue. Mrs Thatcher said that she regards the United States as having great influence in finding a peaceful solution to the Middle East issue.

Answering a question about the possibility of providing Saudi Arabia with British Nimrod planes as a substitute for American AWACS planes, Mrs Thatcher stressed Great Britain's readiness to provide Saudi Arabia with Nimrod planes. She also said she hopes that the United States will provide Saudi Arabia with AWACS planes.

Report on Press Conference

GF271612 Manama AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 27 Sep 81 pp 1, 5

[Excerpts] Mrs Thatcher began her press conference with a statement in which she asserted that her talks in Bahrain were successful and satisfactory. She said that this is the first time a British prime minister had visited Bahrain while in office.

Asked about a statement by Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in which she said that the United States is stockpiling nuclear weapons and hardware on the island of Diego Garcia, Mrs Thatcher denied this and said that there is a misunderstanding on this matter.

Mrs Thatcher was asked: The amir of Kuwait has suggested that the Gulf countries establish relations with the Soviet Union. Was she trying to dissuade the Gulf countries from taking such a step? The British prime minister replied: I shall be visiting Kuwait and I shall be meeting the Kuwaiti prime minister. I cannot say anything before my talks there.

Asked if Britain will recognize the PLO, Mrs Thatcher said: Britain does not recognize organizations but recognizes states.

Mrs Thatcher was asked: The Arab world views the new "strategic cooperation" between the United States and Israel as a serious development and an encouragement for Israel's policy of aggression and expansion. How do you view this matter? The British prime minister said that she does not view the matter in this way. She then said that the United States -- as well as Western Europe and the area countries -- is eager to solve the Middle East problem. We shall try to wait and see what steps the United States can take in this regard.

Mrs Thatcher was asked: The Arab world views Israel as the principal threat. Do you believe that by arming Israel the United States is encouraging it to continue its aggression in a manner that threatens to turn the Arabs into refugees?

Mrs Thatcher replied that she does not share this view. She said that Security Council Resolution 242 entails a solution to the question of the [occupied] territories, but it refers to the Palestinians as refugees. However, matters have developed beyond that so that the Palestinians' right to self-determination is recognized. We should realize that the United States has a major role to play in view of the fact that it can influence Israel. This is a fact of life.

In answer to a question, Mrs Thatcher expressed full support for the Reagan administration's decision to produce the neutron bomb because it is an effective weapon against a large-scale attack by tanks.

Thatcher Departs 27 Sep

GF270906 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0705 GMT 27 Sep 81

[Excerpts] Manama, 27 Sep (GNA) -- British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and the delegation accompanying her left Manama today for Kuwait after a 3-day visit to the state of Bahrain.

In a statement upon her departure, his highness the Bahraini prime minister said that he believes the visit and its results will have a positive effect in reinforcing and strengthening bilateral relations, particularly in the economic, cultural and technical fields.

OMANI DEFENSE OFFICIAL ARRIVES ON VISIT 25 SEP

GF251328 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1218 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Excerpt] Manama, 25 Sep (GNA) -- Staff Brig Gen Al-Mu'tasim ibn Hamud Al Bu Sa'idi, Omani Defense Ministry under secretary, arrived in Manama this afternoon on a short visit to Bahrain. He was received upon arrival by Staff Col Shaykh 'Abdallah ibn Salman Al Khalifah, assistant chief of staff of the Bahrain defense force.

KUWAIT

THATCHER ARRIVES IN KUWAIT 27 SEPTEMBER

NC270655 Paris AFP in English 0653 GMT 27 Sep 81

[Text] Kuwait, 27 Sep (AFP) -- British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher arrived here from Bahrain today for a 24-hour official visit. Her talks with Kuwait leaders will centre on strengthening bilateral relations and on the Mideast problem, officials said.

SAUDI ARABIA

FRENCH PRESIDENT MITTERRAND ARRIVES 26 SEP

NC261412 Paris AFP in English 1405 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Text] At-Ta'if, Saudi Arabia, 26 Sep (AFP) -- French President Francois Mitterrand, who arrived at this Saudi summer capital today for a two-day visit to Saudi Arabia, was welcomed at the airport by King Khalid. President Mitterrand was accompanied by five members of his cabinet.

UAE

PRESIDENT RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM PDRY LEADER

GF261144 Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0800 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 26 Sep (ENA) -- UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan al Nuhayyan has received a written message from 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, chairman of the presidium of the PDRY Supreme People's Council, on bilateral relations and current Arab and international relations.

The message was conveyed by 'Abdallah Ghanim, secretary of the Presidium of the PDRY Supreme People's Council [title as heard] when the president received him at the Al-Batin Palace today. Ahmad Khalifah as-Suwaydi, the president's representative; Sa'id ad-Darmaki, chief of protocol; and 'Abd ar-Rahman al-Jarwan, Foreign Ministry under secretary, attended.

'Abdullah Ghanim arrived in the UAE last Wednesday on a visit that will last several days as part of his tour of the region.

PDRY Envoy Departs

GF261307 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1150 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Excerpt] Abu Dhabi, 26 Sep (GNA) -- 'Abdallah Ahmad al-Ghanim, secretary of the Presidium of the PDRY Supreme People's Council [title as received], left for home today at the end of a 3-day visit to the UAE.

PDRY

CULTURAL COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH USSR

EA271342 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Text] An agreement and a protocol were signed this morning in the hall of the Yemeni Cultural Research Center on cooperation between the Yemeni Cultural Research Center and the USSR Academy of Sciences. The agreement was signed on behalf of the PDRY by sister ('Aida 'Ali Sa'id), deputy minister of culture and tourism, and on behalf of the USSR by (Botlovoskiy Babich), an (?authority) on ancient history in the USSR.

The agreement provides for the establishment of a joint Yemeni-Soviet mission in the field of archeological excavations, historical research, ethnology and linguistics with the aim of comprehensive scientific studies of the history of the PDRY. The agreement also provides for the training and qualifying of Yemeni cadres in these fields. Sister ('Aida 'Ali Sa'id) expressed great appreciation for the unconditional assistance provided by the Soviet people for the Yemeni people. She said that the signing of the agreement came within the context of the friendship and cooperation treaty between the two countries.

Comrade (Babich) said that the Soviets had long been interested in Yemeni civilization and stressed that the agreement would strengthen cooperation in this important cultural field. The signing ceremony was attended by 'Ali (Akil) ibn Yahya, acting general director of the center, and Comrade Feliz Fedotov, the USSR ambassador in Aden.

PRESIDENT CABLES YAR LEADERS ON ANNIVERSARY

LD251744 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Summary] Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad has sent congratulatory cables to YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih and Prime Minister al-Iryani on the occasion of the anniversary of the 26 September revolution. The cable to President Salih reads, in part: "Today, when we are in the midst of celebrating the 26 September and 14 October Revolutions, I stress the need to continue joint coordination and cooperation and the intensification of efforts to restore the unity of the homeland on a democratic basis. This will certainly serve the interests and aims of the great Yemeni people."

YAR

LIBYAN DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR ANNIVERSARY EVENTS

JN261433 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Excerpt] A delegation from the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah arrived in San'a' today to take part in our people's celebrations of the 19th anniversary of the glorious 26 September Revolution. The delegation is headed by Col Abu Bakr Yunis, commander in chief of the Libyan Armed Forces.

In a statement to SABA' NEWS AGENCY, Colonel Yunis expressed his happiness and that of his delegation over their participation in the celebrations on this great occasion. He affirmed that the great 26 September revolution, which has been shouldering its responsibilities along with the Arab brothers, is still struggling to achieve Arab unity and progress for the sake of Arab masses. He pointed out that Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September revolution, has entrusted him to take part in the YAR people's celebrations on his behalf.

AS-SADAT LE FIGARO INTERVIEW ON SEDITION POLICY

NC261040 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1005 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Text] Paris, 26 Sep (MENA) -- President Anwar as-Sadat has stated that the Soviets have done everything to fan and stir up the sectarian strife in Egypt by driving a wedge between the Muslims and Christians and circulating lies.

In an interview granted to the French magazine LE FIGARO, the president affirmed that the measures taken to quell this strife were within the framework of constitutional legitimacy and to protect future generations against the plight of fanaticism.

The president attacked Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, describing him as mad and suffering from a split personality. His excellency pointed out that he saw maps showing the locations of camps where Al-Qadhdhafi is training foreign mercenaries to carry out acts of sabotage, particularly against Egypt, Sudan and Tunisia.

The president once again affirmed Egypt's official position that the Palestinians have the right to their own national homeland with an officially declared link with Jordan, whether a federation or confederation.

Regarding the Lebanese problem, the president pointed out that the solution of this problem is easy -- it can come through the withdrawal of the Syrians from Lebanon, whether or not by a request from the president, and then international forces can take their place or by Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and the other oil states halting their financial support to the Syrian forces.

He said that this could lead to the possibility of transferring the Palestinian camps from the south to other places, and then the Lebanese can reach agreement on a new charter within a very short time and can go back to living in peace.

The text of the interview which President as-Sadat has granted to Robert Laconte, the special emissary of the French magazine LE FIGARO, follows:

Question: In your action on national unity you have taken a firm position in four directions: 1) the Copts; 2) the Muslim fundamentalists; 3) political opposition from right and left; and 4) foreign subversion. Can you explain to me the specific reasons for this?

Answer: First of all, I blame Mitterrand for prejudging events. The Socialist Party issued a statement opposing the measures I had taken before knowing the results of the referendum. This referendum took place so the whole world can know the reality of the situation. Had Mitterrand waited a little, he would have known the reality in full.

I have taken these measures within the framework of constitutional legitimacy. The Egyptian Constitution -- like the French Constitution -- stipulates that in case of major events, the president has the authority to adopt the necessary measures to face the situation and then put the matter to the people.

What are the options I had. I have already explained before that the Copts elect the head of their church. You must understand that there are two points involved in the discharge of his duties. The first is whether something is a purely a church matter. This is something that concerns the church, and neither the government nor anyone else -- even the president of the state -- will interfere in it. On this basis, the previous pope was elected in 1971. The second point is that for the Coptic patriarch to discharge his duties he must win the approval of the state -- and this is what I did immediately.

A year later, something very regrettable took place. The pope wanted to become a political leader. He sought to make the Egyptian Copts a separate entity within the Egyptian social fabric, and at this moment a sort of sectarian strife began.

The church leadership, or the Coptic Church Synod, embarked on a clash with the legal authority. Its plan was to resort to the Coptic communities abroad, particularly in Europe, the United States and Australia, and show them that the Christians in Egypt are being persecuted, that they are second-class citizens and that they do not enjoy the same rights as Muslims. I was surprised by information I received from abroad that a Coptic church in the Al-Khankah area, in the suburbs of Cairo, had been burned--a totally unfounded story. I decided immediately to form a parliamentary inquiry committee, composed of four members--two Muslims and two Copts. The committee's report was submitted to the People's Assembly and discussed. It emerged that there was no church there but an open field in which Christians had placed some seats for prayers without getting a permit from the authorities to do so.

You must know that the building of a church or a mosque--normally this is done at the expense of the state--requires a special permit. Then friction took place between some citizens, and the police forces were compelled to intervene to restore order. On the same day I went to the Al-Azhar and the Coptic cathedral. I told the Al-Azhar shaykh and the patriarch unequivocally that I would not accept fanaticism in any way. I took the opportunity to pose a direct question to the pope. I asked him: Why did this happen and what are your real intentions from these lies? I knew very well that the church leadership was behind these rumors. I added: Does the church leadership want to become a political leadership in addition to Coptic Church leadership?

The leadership's response was that its aim is to care for the faith and the building of churches. I said: How many churches do you specifically want. The answer was: from 30 to 35. I commented: 30 to 35? No. I permit you to build 50 churches.

I also said that the Egyptian people are one people and that the president is responsible for every citizen in Egypt, Muslim or Copt. The Coptic Church leadership, however, persisted in actions aimed at arousing Christians. Despite the presence of an official census that two Coptic employees participated in conducting that proved that the number of Copts in Egypt is 3 million, the Coptic Church leadership has continued to date to claim that there are 8 million Copts.

Immediately before my departure for the United States in April 1980, the Coptic Church leadership tried to embarass me before my friend President Carter because it knew that he was very religious. The church leadership decided not to celebrate Ascension Day on the pretext that Christian churches had been burned down and Copts killed. Certain pamphlets addressed to American citizens had deep significance, because they said: Tell your representatives in the Congress to know with whom they were dealing. Demonstrations were staged against me in Washington, particularly in front of the White House. After that the church leadership began to escalate its activities in Cairo.

Question: Was there a reaction by fanatical Muslims?

Answer: As a matter of fact, there was a reaction by Muslims to every act by Christians. Thus, the radical Islamic groups emerged. Because Khomeyni's movement succeeded, these groups believed that the same methods might succeed in Egypt. However, all of this did not seem to constitute any danger. Shortly before that, I received the shah of Iran, and when he died, an official funeral was held for him and he was buried in Ar-Rifa'i mosque in Cairo.

You know that Egypt is not a fanatical country like other countries. However, at a certain moment, the situation entered another stage. Certain somewhat serious incidents occurred in a suburb near Cairo in which seven Muslims and nine Copts were killed. Consequently, I was forced to take radical measures to safeguard the future generation from this epidemic.

Question: Did the Soviets interfere in this nascent sectarian sedition?

Answer: Yes, they tried everything to kindle, and fan the confrontation. They told the Copts that the Muslims were preparing to kill you and vice versa. They affirmed that well over 400 people from each sect were killed. Thus, overnight the Soviets became religious instead of remaining athiest. To put an end to these maneuvers that exposed national unity to grave dangers, I was forced to take measures not only against the Soviet ambassador and his aides, but I had to give instructions holding under custody all the radicals from both sides and riot instigators and to try them. I also gave instructions to remand and try a number of culprits, 26 former politicians who belong to various parties and who participated in the plot, 16 Communist Party and communist organization members, 7 Labor Party members and 3 members of reactionary and illegal parties. Thus, they total 26 politicians. You may understand the claims of those who say that I am liquidating the opposition in Egypt. The rest of the detainees who total 1,536 are fanatical Muslims and Copts, riot fomentors, culprits and thieves who exploited these circumstances for looting. After that I conducted a referendum to learn the people's view of these measures and 99.45 percent supported them.

Question: Therefore, who are the political leaders who have stirred this action against your regime?

Answer: This is the question I wanted to ask of President Mitterrand: Had a minister of the epoch of Louis the XVI appeared suddenly, after forming a rally, and begun to demand the cancellation of the French Revolution, what would be the stance of President Mitterrand?

This is the case with a former leader who was recently apprehended. He went so far as to call for an armed revolution in the Egyptian Army. Fu'ad Siraj ad-Din is 75 years old. He was a former minister under King Faruq. He engaged in all kinds of corruption. He also emphasized that the Egyptian revolution is a bloody one. However, and specifically speaking, had this revolution acted like other revolutions, and particularly the French Revolution as you know, this man's head would have rolled. As you are aware, no bloodshed has occurred in our country for 29 years--and Mitterrand has been angered by what this politician has been subjected to.

The second person to take political advantage of incidents was newsman Muhammad Hasanayn [Haykal], President 'Abd an-Nasir's favorite. Haykal monopolized all political commentaries, while other journalists were forbidden to write. In my capacity as a former journalist--after I was dismissed from the army--I did not desire, following 'Abd an-Nasir's departure, to have Haykal become my sole journalist. On the contrary, I dismissed him from the post of chief editor of AL-AHRAM, whereupon he began attacking the regime and distorting Egypt's image. For instance, when I went to Jerusalem, he wrote in some Arabic papers that I had stabbed the Arabs in the back. This is a ridiculous thing to say. The Arabs stabbed me by raising the oil price 12 times--at 3 dollars per barrel each time. Therefore, the price per barrel has become 36 dollars.

On the other hand, it is imperative for us to know that Haykal made a profit of 1,000 Egyptian pounds for every article he wrote and that he became a millionaire. He is constantly on the move and is always traveling abroad.

He returns without the slightest coercion. Meanwhile, he affirms in his articles that Egypt's democracy is false. The abusive language used against me personally did not displease me. However, I was disenchanted with the distorting of Egypt's image and by claims that my country might be subjected to a coup d'etat.

He then told U.S. newsmen so that they would report these words, that the Islamic groups in Egypt are the same as ones in Iran and that President as-Sadat is another shah. Consequently, I decided to arrest these persons under Article 47 of the Constitution. Had there been no such article, I would have done the same thing, because what is important is saving the people's unity.

Question: Was Haykal in touch with the French socialists?

Answer: He claimed that President Mitterrand told him that the situation in Egypt is unstable and that he could stay in France, and that Mitterrand told him: "I am prepared to immediately grant you the right of political asylum."

Question: Is it possible to say that what happened has been an uproar by Muslim extremists, or a pretext for shaking the present regime?

Answer: Perhaps I was mistaken not to have checked this problem earlier. You know that the Egyptian people suffered a strong shock in the wake of the June 1967 defeat. This defeat nearly brought about the same reaction that prevailed at the end of World War II. This shock affected almost the whole world and produced the phenomenon of the hippies after 1964. However, in our country, it manifested itself particularly by a return to religious sources, because religion in our country is considered part of our heritage and of our personality. The reason is that religion flows in our blood. I thought it better for Egyptian youths to withstand difficulties by means of religion, instead of their becoming hippies. At that moment, I thought this matter would be resolved easily. However, and regrettably, extremist clergymen distorted the image of religion in the minds of the youths by resorting to actions characterized by fanaticism.

Question: Has there been a sort of infection from the Islam advocated by Khomeyni?

Answer: I definitely affirm that Khomeyni does not express Islam or one single iota of Islam. He has distorted the image of Islam and has given the impression that Islam is an aggressive religion based on the sword. Israel and other foreign countries have exploited this. However, there is no revenge, bloodshed nor rancor in Islam. It is a religion of building and peace, and even the word Islam is derived from the word peace. Not only does Khomeyni not belong to Islam, but also the princes who frequent nightclubs in Europe and squander their people's funds.

Question: In your view, is Al-Qadhdhafi a fanatic or a puppet in the hands of the Russians?

Answer: This colonel is a phenomenon. He is crazy. He lived with me here for a month like one of my sons. I was proud of my fatherly relationship with him. Then it became clear that he was mentally deranged. This creature suffers from a type of schizophrenia. He captivates his interlocutor and one imagines that he is promising, but his real personality embodies all the ugly forms of evil, and the personality of one who is bloodthirsty and vindictive. He does not honor his word and he behaves with duplicity: He says one thing and does something else. This man represents neither Islam nor anything else. I will give you an example: At one time Al-Qadhdhafi's dream was to establish an Arab Islamic empire beginning with Egypt as the nucleus and main element of this empire. He always imagined the area extending from the Gulf to the [Atlantic] Ocean.

He would answer those who asked him about who must rule this extensive area that if he had the choice, he would rather have the Soviets as rulers. I say the truth, despite the fact they lack the simplest moral or religious principles, I believe the Soviets are much better than Al-Qadhdhafi.

Question: What are Al-Qadhdhafi's links with international terrorism?

Answer: He himself is international terrorism. A while before your arrival I had before me a map showing all the camps where terrorists are trained. There are in particular two camps in a Tripoli suburb where, it seems, foreign expoerts train youth in demolition and sabotage, particularly against Egypt, Sudan and Tunisia. Al-Qadhdhafi brought foreign experts on terrorism to these camps and they carry out their operations from Libya. They use the most modern and sophisticated methods, for instance, remote control explosions. All this equipment is manufactured in Libya. I know specifically where Carlos dwells in Tripoli. He also has a house in Benghazi.

Question: The world talks continuously of the Palestinian problem, but it seems that no one is in a hurry to establish a Palestinian state in the heart of the Middle East that would quickly become a progressive if not Marxist state that could endanger existing Arab regimes. What do you think about this issue?

Asnwer: Egypt's official stand is clear: I said at Camp David that the Palestinians have a right to a national homeland. However, at the same time, there must be an officially declared link between Jordan and this new state, whether federal or confederational union. The Israelis also have a right to ask for guarantees. I personally granted the Israelis many guarantees concerning Sinai. These guarantees, I repeat, to confront the Russian attempts at infiltration, have three dimensions: The official links of this state with King Husayn, the presence of UN forces for some time, and disarmament. Where will this state be established, in the West Bank of the river Jordan and the Gaza Strip?

Question: Doesn't the problem created by the Syrian forces' occupation of Lebanon and by the occupation of southern Lebanon by the Palestinians and Israelis stand in the fore of all the problems of this area?

Answer: It is indeed a tragedy and an unmistakable [word indistinct]. First: In the wake of the Syrian forces' entry into Lebanon in 1975, I raised Egypt's slogan: "Hands Off Lebanon."

Second: When I was with President Carter and Begin at Camp David, I announced that Egypt would never accept the partitioning of Lebanon and would absolutely not accept the presence of Syrian forces in southern Lebanon, or the presence of any foreign forces. Furthermore, Egypt would not consent to control of the area occupied by Israel by Sa'd Haddad, who enjoys Israel's support. Nor has Begin made any secret of the fact that he provides this dissident state in Lebanon with arms.

Third: Recently, I asked Begin about the Syrian missiles deployed in Al-Biqa' Valley: "What do you specifically want to do with Lebanon?" He answered: "I am ready to sign a peace treaty with Lebanon immediately, as I have done with Egypt." I told him: "With all Lebanon, without any partitioning and without Haddad or anything else?" He answered positively. He confirmed his statements at our recent meeting in Alexandria.

Question: However, what is the way of convincing the Syrians to withdraw?

Answer: The solution of the Lebanese problem is very easy. All the Lebanese president must do is muster adequate courage to send a telegram to the Security Council chairman asking him to send UN forces. Then, the Syrians will be compelled to withdraw.

Thus, it will become possible for Lebanon to return to its former life under the aegis of harmony between Muslims and Christians. However, the president who dares to say such a thing should expect to be assassinated, as has happened to Kamal Junblatt, who was killed only 5 minutes after he made a statement. There is another solution. Some 90 percent of the Lebanese issue is now connected with the presence of the Syrians and 10 percent with the presence of the Palestinians. However, if the Arab states -- namely the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and the other oil states which are now financing the Syrian forces -- cease sending their funds, the Syrians will soon withdraw. Then, it will be possible to move the Palestinian camps in the south to other places, far from the border with Israel. Consequently, the Lebanese will be able to agree among themselves on laying down a charter in lieu of the 1948 Charter in order to live in peace and harmony. I am convinced that this agreement can be achieved within 5 minutes between the Muslims and Christians.

Question: Finally, Mr President, can you give me your opinion of the change of regime in France?

Answer: This matter concerns the French people. I was asked the same question at the time of my friend Carter's exit. My answer was that the people themselves shoulder the choice of a man or a regime. Nevertheless, I can tell you that I have a friend in the new government, namely, Cheysson, and I have not met Mitterrand. However, I know Cheysson and I confide in him.

As far as the period that has elapsed is concerned, I have noticed that Mitterrand is meticulous and that he settles matters in a specific manner. In my opinion, this is a splendid thing. On the other hand, I believe that his stand on the Middle East is worthy of praise. However, I still reproach him because since the era of Guy Mollet and the 1956 war, our feelings for the French Socialist Party are exceedingly sensitive.

AS-SADAT AD-DAQAHLIYAH RALLY SPEECH 26 SEP

NC262036 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1323 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Speech by Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat at a political rally held in Ad-Daqahliyah -- live in a linkup of Cairo transmitters]

[Text] In the name of God. Brothers, sons and daughters: What shall I say, or how shall I begin. Once again, we have a love procession and festival. [applause and cheers] Love is always constructive and generous, while hate destroys everything within man and outside him, and it also destroys all the values and is an enemy of generosity. Today I come to you in the wake of that event on which I sought your opinion, the opinion of the people, and on which the people demonstrated the real character, ethics, traditions and values of Egypt. I come to thank you. First, you held your festival. I then proceeded to inaugurate that giant plant in your town. Egypt's motto today is: Work, construction, and building democracy and prosperity. I came to inaugurate this great giant of a plant. The last time I agreed with our engineers and workers that we would complete it and that we would complete the erection of the factory in Suez. Parts of that factory were moved here, after it became the target of destruction, and a new plant was built. That was the one we inaugurated last time. I asked that the second plant be built here and that the construction of the old plant be completed without changing what we have built here, but in accordance with the most modern methods.

Today I am extremely happy to tell you that our workers and engineers have accomplished their mission more than 6 months ahead of schedule. [applause and cheers] At the same time, production at the plant we inaugurated over 2 years ago has increased. Furthermore -- full productivity has returned to the Suez plant, just as I had asked. All this has, with God's blessings, been done ahead of all the schedules we agreed upon.

The foreign experts were surprised that these three achievements were made in record times: the giant plant, the second full plant and the increased production of the first plant, and the completion of the rebuilding of the old plant in Suez and restoring it to full productivity. This is the image of Egypt now. It is an image of construction, love and generosity. Egypt is not at all a country of hate or rancor.

I want to give you a picture of the situation since our last meeting here. You recall that in this phase we have engaged ourselves in three simultaneous battles because there is no further any time to waste. These are the battles of building peace, democracy and prosperity.

Regarding the battle of building peace, all that happened after I talked to you last is that the Arab nation has made sure that the Arabs cannot take any action without Egypt. [applause] The Arabs cannot make any decisions without Egypt. [applause]

What has happened? Serious events took place in the Arab countries and in the area surrounding us. In Saudi Arabia, the Mecca incident occurred. In Lebanon, the tragedy of the killing of Lebanese at the hands of the Syrian Alawites, the partitioning of Lebanon, and the striking at the harmony, peace and fraternity between the Muslims and Christians continues as well as the striking at the Palestinians, Christians and Muslims. All these events are still continuing in Lebanon. We announced Egypt's views in 1976 when we said: Hands off Lebanon. This view is still the only solution. Syria must withdraw from Lebanon so that Lebanon will return to being one country, to what it was.

You heard about my talks with Israeli Prime Minister Begin. I asked him a direct question during the Syrian missile crisis: What do you want from Lebanan? He said: I want what you want; that is, I am ready to sign a peace agreement with Lebanon tomorrow like the one I signed with you. I said: One Lebanon. He said: Yes. I said: One Lebanon without Haddad or anyone else. He said: Yes. [applause] That is, to return Lebanon to what it was. This is Egypt's stand.

What have they done to date, other than reiterating their slogans and then financing the Syrian Army in Lebanon so that the massacres will continue. The French ambassador was recently killed in addition to our Arab sons, both Muslims and Christians, who are killed everyday. The siege of Zahlah, the siege of women, the aged and children, and preventing supplies and food for 3 months. This is the state of affairs in Lebanon after Saudi Arabia. [applause] This is one picture of the Arab situation. This is the case in Saudi Arabia and in Lebanon.

There is also the battle between Iraq and Iran. Only God knows when and how it will end now that they have destroyed one another. It is like the battle that certain people wanted to start here. It was motivated by rancor, revenge, gloating and hatred. Because it was based on this premise, this battle will continue to burn down everything in Iraq and Iran.

Look at the Gulf, the Arab Emirates and the Arab countries, including Saudi Arabia. What is happening in Iran is reflected in these countries. The situation in Iran as you know, hear and read, began with Khomeyni as a leader applauded in the streets by thousands and has ended in a question mark. Who dominates the situation in Iran? Absolutely no one, except rancor, bombings and devastation. Everyone is striking and blasting his brother. They blasted the leader of the Khomeyni party together with 72 leaders. Then then blasted the president of the republic with the prime minister and the entire security organ.

Every day we read that 30, 35, 70 or 80 people are killed. One of their shaykhs has issued a legal opinion that a wounded man should be done away with, namely that if a person is wounded in the street there is no need to move him and that he should be shot, so that he can be done away with, since they have no time to waste.

They want to intimidate their enemies by killing the wounded persons. All heavenly teachings and all conventions in this world, even between bitter enemies, provide that when an enemy is wounded the other side must treat him as long as he is in his area.

This happened before we concluded a truce and peace with Israel. We had men wounded in battle and they were treated by them; and they had men wounded in battle and they were treated by us. This is the simplest thing in humanity. They have forgotten even this in Iran. Who rules Iran? Chaos, destruction and ruin under the name of the Islamic republic and the Islamic constitution.

This is Iran, Saudi Arabia and Lebanon. There is a civil war in Syria. Al-Asad is using the 'Alawite sect as a crew for tanks. They receive their orders from him. Whole quarters were blasted in Aleppo, Homs and Hama. Whole quarters were demolished by tanks. There are hundreds of people in various prisons, particularly in the desert prison. Hundreds of people are killed daily. This is the situation in Syria.

In Libya there are people being trained in sabotage and destruction. The 1.5 million people in Libya have an income of $24 billion from the oil. Can one imagine Al-Qadhdhafi going to the Gulf states to beg because he spent all the income of the Libyan people on arms, plotting and assassination operations in all parts of the world. He is a bloodthirsty and evil man. These are a sampling of the Arab nation around us.

What is there in Egypt? There is construction in Egypt, which we saw today, and the miracle that became true today. What pleased me most is that this factory which I inaugurated today was at the highest level of technology in chemicals. Twenty percent of the building materials were provided by Egypt and its installation was done by Egyptians--100 percent. [applause]

This is Egypt, thanks to your sacrifices. There is a battle greater than that of the October war. Go and see it, take our youths and take whoever else wants to see it. Roads are being constructed, machines are being built, irrigation stations are being built, electricity poles, power generators are being installed, parts of which were purchased from abroad and 40 percent provided locally.

God willing, by next January, that is after about 5 months, there will be 50,000 feddans under cultivation. There will be a city to accommodate 50,000 citizens together with an industrial-agricultural complex that will already be producing. There will be no need to wait 10, 1, 2 or 5 years for it to be productive. No. We will, God willing, take delivery of this in a productive stage in January. Every 3 months there will be a new vegetable season. [applause]

I told you about oil. Thank God, God's hands were above ours. God's grace was great. Thank God, we will not need anyone of those. Today, in the factory, the director told me that the Arabs were supposed to finance part of this factory but they stopped paying. The World Bank replaced them and the building was completed. We did not lose, but the Arabs did. The World Bank made a gain.

There was also another project similar to this. That was the oil pipeline that we began to build from Suez to Alexandria. It was determined that the Arabs should enter the project with us because King Faysal, may God have mercy on his soul, was alive. He said: I will send you $400 million for this project. Build the pipeline and you will repay the sum from tolls for pumping oil through the pipelines. I said: No. I want you to join with me. I wanted the project to reflect our actions in Egypt. We know only fraternity, love and faithfulness. The highest standard of studies was undertaken for this project and it proved to be a most profitable project.

I wanted him to be my partner because I was farsighted. I wanted to enter into major projects to achieve prosperity and strength for the Arab nation before the whole world and not for Egypt alone.

When I persisted in my determination Faysal, Kuwait and Qatar shared in the project 50 percent and Egypt 50 percent. The project made high profits--30 percent. Capital doubled and they took 30 percent. Thank God, they did not share in the fertilizer plant or in the As-Salihiyah projects because I made them the offer. [applause] By God, I made them an offer to enter with us as partners and because I told them: Leave your funds as paper notes in the bank. These funds could turn into factories, foundations for agriculture and industry for me and for you.

This is what is happening in Egypt, the building of prosperity, one of the three battles which is no longer difficult. On the contrary, as I told you, we entered by the widest doors.

As I open this plant, I say this to those ignorant people who blamed the NDP for talking about food security. Talk about food security, economy and self-sufficiency indicates political maturity. What are political action and elections for in the United States and Europe--which we want to follow and build our country like theirs and on the same level? It is all a question of economics: How to increase per capita income, how to reduce taxes, how to achieve prosperity for citizens. These are the battles of the parties there. However, here they want our battle to continue to be the arguments of the past.

The battle of prosperity is no longer a problem because we have the As-Salihiyah projects, your plant here, and scores of other projects that have been built. I have before me a list of projects that I will not have enough time to inaugurate between now and April. I would have liked, between now and April, the date of the return of Sinai, to have finished the inaugurations, but I will not manage to do it. There will be inaugurations after April. Why? Because it is all over now. Three-fourths of the efforts, toil and sweat and the suffering are now yielding fruit. The projects are being completed to increase production. My aim was to finish all the inaugurations of all our projects and to be crowned with the return of all Sinai on the 30th anniversary of 23 July Revolution so that there would be long celebrations all year round. However, construction will continue and until the end of next year we will continue to inaugurate projects, God willing. [applause]

God be praised. The building of prosperity is no longer a problem. When it comes to the building of peace, things are as I have told you. We keep our word. Concerning Sinai, on 25 April, God willing, I will be in Sinai -- and most of you will be with me. We will celebrate the return of the last centimeter in Sinai. [applause]

As far as the autonomy question -- the second part of the Camp David accords -- is concerned. I want to say: Egypt has always kept its word and has upheld its honor. Egypt is always the decisionmaker. Egypt faces its responsibility. When we take Sinai, we will not say: We are no longer concerned. We have completed the building, and peace be with you. Never! We will continue to struggle so that the Palestinians will acceed to autonomy as a first step toward determining their fate together with us by themselves, not by means of anybody else. They must be present, as we said at Camp David.

Well, did I speak on behalf of the Palestinians in the Camp David accords, as they claim? Never! Did I speak on behalf of the Arabs? Never! When I speak of autonomy, I speak on behalf of neither the Palestinians nor the Arabs. I am saying the following about the autonomy mentioned in the Camp David accords: I am asking Israel to fulfill this autonomy, as it has fulfilled the first part. That is, complete withdrawal from Sinai. I am asking Israel to agree to the following: We give the Palestinians full autonomy, and thus we are adding the word "full" to the word "autonomy," in accordance with the prerequisite of ending the Israeli occupation. At this time the Israeli occupation is indefinite. The end of the present Israeli occupation is unknown.

No, we end this occupation, as we said in the Camp David accords, the moment the Palestinian autonomy begins. Then, the Israeli occupation will fall. This is written in the document. The military government will fall, the Israeli occupation will end, and also the Israeli civilian government will fall with the emergence of the Palestinian autonomy. Israel will withdraw to security points. Consequently, and 3 years later, we will sit, and the Palestinians will be with us to say what they want. Furthermore, we gave the Palestinians who will sit with us in accordance with the Camp David agreement, the veto right. In other words, if anything displeases them, they will say: No, we object. This thing then will not be implemented. This is all that we are doing through the Camp David accords. We neither talk on behalf of the Palestinians concerning their cause, nor do we speak on behalf of the Arabs.

However, Egypt's responsibility is historic. Let them remember a little. Throughout its history, Egypt has always assumed responsibility. Why have they forgotten? When they desired to set up the Arab League, King Faruq stood at the head of Egypt. He represented nothing. He was not a popular leader. He did not represent Egypt's will or anything at all. He represented a foreign family ruling Egypt. Nevertheless, when the Arabs thought of establishing an Arab League, they came to Faruq in Inshas. They signed the Charter in Faruq's palace. This is due to the fact that had Egypt objected, no Arab League would have emerged--at all. This happened in Faruq's era.

My God, why should I go that far? Who made the historic decision on the nationalization of the Suez Canal? Who made it? Was it not 'Abd an-Nasir? Was any one of these people strong enough to stand on his feet and make such a decision against two empires that had just emerged victorious from the war, while the Suez Canal represented the peak of colonialism and world imperialism?

Egypt made the decision. The decision was made by Egypt's leader at that time, Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir. [applause]

Later, in the wake of the bitter defeat, who made the decision to fight the battle? Egypt, Egypt. I say it and repeat it at the top of my lungs: Egypt. I signed this decision on 1 January 1973. The cliques which you have heard about were then saying that Egypt was finished, that Egypt was done for and so on. These people recently tried to come to the surface. All of them were saying these things while I was signing the decision for battle on 1 January. I summoned Al-Asad in April and told him in Burj al-'Arab. I told him: Only I, you our God are here. This year I am embarking on the war. Hafiz, if you will be unable to enter the war, I will not outbid you. I will fight the war and I and my people and country will face our destiny. He said: I will enter that war with you. Who made the decision on the October war? [shouts of As-Sadat are heard at this point] Egypt, Egypt, Egypt, Egypt. [Cheers for the long life of As-Sadat]

This was Egypt's destiny throughout history. Just as was the decision on war, so also was the decision on peace. [applause] To this day they shudder. To this day any one of those kings or presidents shudder from the fear of confronting any situation. Just as it made a decision on war, Egypt made a decision on peace and made the whole world stand to greet and pay tribute to Egypt and its policy. [applause]

Therefore, as I told you, there are no problems in building peace and in building prosperity. We know our course and we know our responsibility toward the Arab nation and toward our Islamic nation. We will never give up these two responsibilities. They will return, whether or not they wish to and whether or not they agree to. This is a natural thing. [applause]

However, there remains the question of building democracy. This has been my preoccupation in the previous period and it will be my preoccupation in the coming period. However, in the coming period you will all be with me in all the steps because I can do nothing without you and the people.

As I told you, last May they thought that I was afraid of or angry about the opposition, or that the world was shaking. My statements were that we want a strong opposition because the regime was strong and our party, the National Party, was strong. [applause] Maybe in the recent referendum they became aware of the fact that the National Party's base totaled millions of votes.

In May, I sincerely wanted a strong opposition. It was not my aim to warn that I intended to abolish the parties, as they alleged. That was nonsense. The question passed but it appeared that this was the accumulated remains from the previous regime. Out of the 60,000 votes they did not receive 30,000 of them. The old and the new Wafd, the communists, the Muslim Brotherhood, the fundamentalists, the opportunists and other groups who claim to have a trust to rule Egypt because they were more entitled to rule Egypt than others altogether got 60,000 votes in the referendum. I am convinced that 30,000 [votes] were not with these. They could not get 30,000 against the 11 million votes. It was Egypt that said "yes" to Egypt. [applause]

This question increased our responsibility as a National Democratic Party. Why? Last Thursday I was talking to my sons the students in Al-Minya University, and I will meet with all university students, and I gave them a specific mission which I am giving you today. We had banned politics in the university and to this day politics is banned in the university. This will continue to be our policy: That there shall be no political activity inside the university -- never! Because it was a ridiculous thing in the past years. We banned political activities while the Islamic groups and the communists were active in the university and no one dared to declare his affiliation with the National Party.

This is no longer so. After what had happened and what you have heard and after I heard the professors at the Al-Minya, Asyut and Alexandria Universities and the things they said, it was really an alarming thing. If I had heard this before, by God the battle would have started then and all of this would have been over. However, I directed my sons the students to raise their heads high and say we belong to the National Party. Yes! [applause] But, within the university I do not want political rallies, neither the National Party or others. I do not want support conferences in the auditoriums in the manner followed by old parties. No. But I told my sons to say that they belong to the National Party. Your main duty will be to safeguard the university traditions. Those who depart from the university traditions are those who disrupt studies and interrupt or attack a professor or dean, as I heard, and I am baffled to this moment about what had happened, because not even criminals resort to such actions. Are these the students to be graduated as doctors, engineers and lawyers? I told my sons, and I want my sons in the National Party and you here in the party organizations, deputies and members of the Consultative Council, that my sons, whether they were in Ad-Daqahliyah, in the university here, or in other universities, should be attached to the party. I do not want political activity and support within the university. Their work in the university shall be to see that the university accomplishes its mission -- namely, that studies shall not be disrupted, no attacks on professors, and no despicable posters. The National Party youth may do all this but there shall be no rallies, no meetings within the university, and no political activity. I am entrusting this mission to you as cadres of the National Party and in turn you should pass this to our sons in your university here and in other universities throughout the republic.

Why? Because this is our responsibility. It remains for us to do ourselves what the others should have helped us with. When I said that we should have opposition and took all the NDP deputies and we all signed a document calling for the creation of an opposition party, and when we did all that we did, the aim was to set up a democratic life with opinion and counter-opinion, but with Egypt above all parties and above all emotions.

Regrettably, the political class that we have at present is still living by the concepts of the past. This is the battle of building democracy.

Well, is it true, as some claim, that the fault lies in the fact that we gave democracy in one big dose and that we should have done it gradually? I say no, the fault is not in democracy at all. The fault lies in the individuals themselves. What is democracy? I want every male and female citizen in Egypt to feel safe and secure. [applause]

We look at the Middle East. It is full of -- from Iran, to Libya to Morocco -- I have reviewed the situation briefly. If we really wanted to review the entire situation it would take us hours. In the midst of all this, where is the island of security, the dignity of man, and democracy? Egypt is all these things and this upsets the other Arabs and those of us who still hold a grudge and still resort to the old method -- not only the old method, they are motivated by utter grudges. In other words, one would make it his one and only concern to write abroad and distort Egypt's image and convey it as a country of coups d'etat, of instability and so on.

And then there are those who want to emulate Khomeyni. The Islamic groups wanted us to turn off the television sets and the radios and they wanted the women to stay home and wear something like a tent with only the eyes showing. [laughter and applause] Yes, I swear, with just the eyes showing. On education they say "I have only created jinns and men, that they may serve me" [Koranic verse] meaning there has been a deviation from the Koran, in that God only created us so that we worship him, and that he does not want education. In other words, medicine, law, engineering and all these things are nonsense and we should not learn them. This really is contained in their principles, I have them on record.

They want the women at home as I told you. Women represent exactly half of the society and the mother is the first school. The whole world, including the educated and ignorant, acknowledge this. If the mother produces a sound generation then Egypt remains sound. If the mother produces a useless and complex generation Egypt will be in trouble [They say] no, we should give her veils with just eyeslits and let her stay at home like a chair. This is what their principles say.

There should be no medical education. Why? They say that the Koran says "He provides food and water, and if I get sick He cures me." [Koranic verse] In other words God is the one who cures. Well, yes, but through the hands of a doctor who studies and struggles to get there. It is a struggle for survival as God meant it to be. They say no, God is the doctor. On education they say no, no, only the Koran and the Prophet's words are what matters to the exception of everything else. They cancelled everything: No medicine, no engineering, no law, and so on, because "I have only created jinns and men, that they may serve me." In other words, God only created us so that we may worship only. This is what they say.

When these people emerged they forgot that Egypt was the first Arab country, or rather the first country in history to have a civilization, a government and a state, 7,500 years ago. This is Egypt and its heritage. True, the rate of illiteracy is about 70 percent but, God is my witness and you as well are my witness, the Egyptian people are the most intelligent in the world. Within moments they understood the most complex decisions I made. [applause]

As I told you, I will give you one example: On 4 February 1971 I presented my first peace initiative. I had only been president 5 months. I said in my initiative that 22 years after the Arab-Israeli conflict began, I, here in Parliament, tell the Egyptian Parliament and all the world that I am fully prepared to sign a peace agreement with Israel provided it withdraws from the canal to the passes first to prove goodwill.

Then UN Secretary General's Representative Gunnar Jarring comes in as a mediator between us so that we may complete the peace agreement and so that we may take back our land and they go back to theirs. And I was prepared to give them any guarantee, without infringement on the territory and sovereignty, as I have done.

I made that initiative on 4 February 1971, after 22 years of Arab-Israeli conflict which is now 33 years old. Had Israel responded to the initiative the October war would not have broken out and we would have lived in peace.

Regrettably, as I have said, we, the NDP, are compelled to shoulder the entire responsibility until a sound opposition emerges. A counteropinon without emotionalism and without grudge.

The boys of the Islamic groups -- in other words,the secret organization of the Muslim Brotherhood -- I advise them, and you have heard me say it, I tell them: In the coming phase we have no time or effort to waste. Furthermore, what they are saying is unacceptable in letter or in spirit. They must go back to religion as religion. Religion, really, is not as it is told by the group amirs [leaders] who were amirs and students at the same time.

This is a strange thing. He is still a student. But a student has a guardian. No, in this case a student is an amir in charge of a group. He is the ultimate authority. He is the sole person from whom an explanation of the Koran is sought. This is the description of a student. I disagree with this thing. Let our sons return to their senses. I do not want them to push me so far one day so that I would strike them. The reason is that you heard me last time saying that I would strike them. The reason is that you heard me last time saying that I have 7,000 names. Had I done as was done previously, I would have thought to myself: "Eliminate them all, and we will see what will happen." No!

I have apprehended the leaders only. However, I give an opportunity. I also charge you with a responsibility because the other parties, that is, the minority parties have failed, even in the guise of the opposition. They have not only failed. In other words, they have perpetrated the crime of treason unwittingly. The reason is that when they come up with such treasons, we face it. It is a national disaster that we should wake up in the morning as one people only to find ourselves hitting each other, Muslims and Christians. This is a national calamity, not a party plight. This is a national disaster, I mean it strikes all Egypt.

The members of the Socialist Labor Party and of the National Progressive Unionist Grouping Party simply tell you: The NDP and its government have sown the sectarian feud of Az-Zawiyah al-Hamra' to distract the people's attention from the attack launched against the Iraqi reactor.

Just like this? Well, when it comes to the attack on the Iraqi reactor, Israel itself was astounded. All Israel's papers wrote to the effect that no Arab country attacked Israel with one fourth of the violence with which Egypt attacked Israel concerning the Iraqi reactor, because I had also met Begin 3 days earlier.

Indeed, that was a serious situation and it was imperative for us to face it in this way. No! In all simplicity and due to political shallowness and the lack of minimum political knowledge and amid a national calamity, they come out with the statement that the NDP and its government are responsible. They claim that we told the Muslims and the Christians: Strike each other; burn the country; burn the world; and destroy national unity. This is what has been destined for us. This is the reason behind the promulgation of the laws on discipline. It has also been destined for us as the NDP to implement these laws in the mosques, the streets, the residential quarters, the cities, the fields, the factories and in the public and private sectors. This is our destiny. We are honored, because we are the trustees of the mission. Let us complete our mission as we have always done -- with the same trustworthiness.

For these reasons, I entrust the task of achieving discipline and security to you in all the places I mentioned: In the universities, the streets, the factories, the fields, the public and private sectors and in government departments. In everything, the NDP must set a good example and even shoulder the responsibility of making this experience succeed because we cannot shirk this responsibility of building democracy. We will not go back on democracy. I could have imposed martial laws and the Constitution gives me the right to do this. I could have reopened the detention camps or suspended many other things. But no: I could have said as a precautionary measure detain 4,000 or 5,000 of the misled boys with the other detainees.

No, I did not say such a thing. I also say it in your presence: There will be no retrogression of democracy -- never! God willing -- never! [applause]

However, it is incumbent upon all of them to know -- I said it once and they did not understand it: Democracy has fangs more ferocious than those of a dictatorship. Why? By God, in a dictatorship, a dictator defends himself and his ilk. However, in a democracy, we defend 99.9, who amounted to just a little under 11 million voters, who told us: Yes, we trust you, the government of the NDP and the NDP, the representatives of Egypt. They gave us confidence. Therefore, we will live up to their confidence. Let the rest know: The next time it will not be with the same violence they have seen this time. It will be ten times more violent. Still, we will make our point in clarity and frankness. We will not beat around the bush or be fraudulent. Never! We will not go back on democracy. Why? Because democracy is security and safety. Because I want all the citizens of Egypt to sense security and safety in the present, the future and, God willing, for their coming generations and for the whole future. I want to ensure security for every human being. As the NDP we have been destined to shoulder full responsibility.

Before concluding my speech, I want you to convey to my kinsmen and people in Ad-Daqahliyah all gratitude and love. Indeed, they moved me today. They moved me deeply. [applause] Convey this gratitude and love to all: The women, men, children and old men who received me today. Their hearts met me, spoke to me and showed me emotion.

This is an opportunity because through you in Ad-Daqhaliyah I want to make a point which I forgot to mention in my previous speech. I want you to convey this point to the Egyptian women.

In the recent referendum and in this recent battle which has ended in the referendum, the Egyptian women played a magnificent role. This role provides the most eloquent answer to those who say that women should stay at home and that they should not have a presence. The most eloquent answer was given by the behavior of the Egyptian women. Today I saw this behavior in its most splendid form in Ad-Daqhaliyah. However, I also saw it in all Cairo and I forgot to mention it in my speech there. I mention it in my speech today. People of Ad-Daqhaliyah, convey it on my behalf to the women of Egypt. Convey it to all the people of Ad-Daqhaliyah -- men, women, children, youths and old men and to the Egyptian women throughout the country. [applause]

I invoke God almighty to grant you success in achieving the tasks which God has assigned us. This is the will of God; it is a mandate. I invoke God to make us successful in facing up to our responsibility so that we will always meet under the aegis of prosperity, construction, love and peace. Peace be with you. [applause]

AS-SADAT COMMENTS ON REMOVAL OF MANSUR HASAN

NC272141 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2100 GMT 27 Sep 81

[Text] Cairo, 27 Sep (MENA) -- In his weekly statement to the newspaper MAY, to be published Monday, President Anwar as-Sadat deals with the reasons for Mansur Hasan leaving the Cabinet in the recent minor reshuffle.

Explaining these reasons, As-Sadat said: When I nominated Mansur Hasan as a deputy speaker of the People's Assembly, this was not a relegation of his status. I did not imagine for one single moment that Mansur would not appreciate what I prepared for him. President as-Sadat pointed out that he made it clear to Mansur Hasan that he had assumed the right of a father who chooses for his son what he believes suits him. He said that he expects Mansur to help him in what he wants to concentrate on in the [National Democratic] Party and the People's Assembly in the forthcoming stage. As-Sadat stressed that Mansur Hasan has expressed his readiness to work in any place that he would choose for him. Hasan, however, told the president that there are questions over his being the only one to go out in the Cabinet reshuffle. As-Sadat said: I do not give any special consideration in my dealings with my sons or my very close aides. Perhaps this is the reason why I am hard with those very close to me. With my sons and my very close aides, I deal with them without special consideration. President as-Sadat pointed out that he himself did not have any sensivities in accepting the post of deputy speaker of the National Assembly in 1956 although he was one of the nine members who staged the 23 July Revolution in 1952. President as-Sadat stressed that he will focus on the [National Democratic] Party and the People's Assembly in the forthcoming stage. He said that he desires to train the leaderships through the exchange of posts. Mansur Hasan's departure from the Cabinet for another post was within this framework.

GOVERNMENT TO SUBMIT NEW AUTONOMY WORKING PAPER

NC251936 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Text] Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali has said that Egypt is now preparing a new working paper for submission to the technical committee of the autonomy negotiations at its meetings in Tel Aviv in October. He said that the paper will be in connection with the basis of the transitional system of the autonomy in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. The paper will also include the means for giving new momentum to peace in the Middle East so that an agreement can be reached on setting up full autonomy for the Palestinians in accordance with the provisions of the Camp David agreement.

He added that Egypt will inform the friendly states of the outcome of the negotiations held in Cairo and of the Eygptian move to restore the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

He concluded his statement to our correspondent by saying that the Foreign Ministry today sent instructions to the Egyptian diplomatic missions abroad to explain the dimensions of the Egyptian stand and the efforts which Egypt is exerting to achieve a comprehensive settlement of the Middle East crisis.

INVESTIGATIONS OF SEDITION SUSPECTS CONTINUE

NC272004 Cairo Mena in Arabic 1530 GMT 27 Sep 81

[Text] Cairo, 27 Sep (MENA) -- Today, the Department of the Socialist Public Prosecutor continued its investigation of 19 detainees accused of stirring up sectarian sedition. The 4-hour investigation was supervised by Advisor 'Abd al-Qadir Ahmad 'Ali who is the socialist public prosecutor.

Today the man who holds the concession for issuing the weekly AD-DA'WAH Islamic magazine Salih al-'Ashmawi, was investigated. Al-'Ashmawi is also a very prominent member of the dissolved Muslim Brotherhood group. The investigator reviewed Al-'Ashmawi's political history within the Muslim Brotherhood group and presented evidence on his activities during the previous period.

Among others, the investigation dealt with Alexandria lawyer 'Adil 'Id and lawyer Ahmad Nasir whose investigation will be completed next Saturday.

Investigations were also conducted on a number of AKHBAR AL-YAWM's workers' committee, Mahmud Zaynam, who is accused of distributing leaflets and stirring up public opinion with regard to the sectarian sedition incidents. The investigators also confronted the other detainees who were investigated today with the available evidence indicating their participation in stirring up sectarian sedition.

PRESS COUNCIL SUMMONS AL-KHULI FOR INVESTIGATION

NC270619 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2330 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Text] Cairo, 26 Sep (MENA) -- At its meeting today under the chairmanship of journalist doyen Salah Jalal, the Journalists Association Board decided to refer Lutfi al-Khuli, member of the council, to the Association's disciplinary committee in implementation of the association's law for questioning about his statements and writing in the Arab and European papers. These have been harmful to Egypt's reputation and dignity.

The council also decided to ask him to come to Egypt within 1 month from today to appear before the disciplinary committee and to suspend his membership in the association until the investigation was over.

The council denounced the behavior of a minority which is using its pens to harm Egypt and the dignity of the press and of the journalists.

The council declared that expressing a political opinion was a right guaranteed by the constitution and the law for every Egyptian citizen, but that using means and expressions harmful to the Egyptian people, those things they hold sacred and their entity as a society, was a rejected matter whether that happened in Egypt or abroad.

The council called for providing the legal and material guarantees for every journalist summoned for investigation and for securing their rights and caring for their families.

BRIEFS

OIL PROSPECTING AGREEMENTS -- Cairo, 23 Sep (MENA) -- Deputy Premier and Oil Minister Ahmad 'Izz ad-Din Hilal today signed seven agreements with a group of world companies for oil prospecting and exploitation in various parts of the Red Sea, Suez Gulf, Sinai and Western Sahara. Under these agreements, the signatory companies are committed to spend $116.5 million on oil-prospecting operations in an area of 4,567 square kilometers. These companies include two consortiums, Tootal and Gulf Stream, the International Egyptian Oil Company (IEOC) and Petrofina company. Tootal signed three of these agreements, the first involving a concession area of 600 kilometers and total exploratory expenditure obligations (EEO) of $34 million: The second a 26-kilometer area and total EEO of $18 million; and the third a 25-square-kilometer area and $18 million EEO. Gulf Stream signed two of the seven agreements, the first one involving a concession offshore area of 600 kilometers and total EEO of $10 million, the second a 2,800-kilometer area and $10.5 million EEO. The IEOC will prospect for oil in an area of 100 kilometers and is committed under its agreement to spend $15 million on exploration operations. Petrofina, under the seventh agreement, will be prospecting in an area of 416 kilometers and is to spend thereon $21 million. [Text] [Cairo MENA in English 1730 GMT 23 Sep 81 NC]

FOREIGN MINISTER HAMMADI GIVES UN SPEECH

JN261023 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0820 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Text] United Nations, 26 Sep (INA) -- Iraqi Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi has urged the UN General Assembly to require member states to abstain from offering any economic, technical or military assistance to Israel.

He warned that the Arab nation will never remain silent over Israel's aggressive policy against the Arab nation and over what it has done and is going to do about annexing the occupied Arab territories. He said the world should remedy the situation before it is too late.

In a speech at the UN General Assembly today, Hammadi asserted that the Arabs consider the United States primarily responsible for the aggressive Israeli policy against the Arab nation and the Palestinian people as well as for Israel's threat to international peace and security. He also called for exposing Israel's nuclear arms and for implementing UN Security Council Resolution No 487 of last June on subjecting the Zionist entity's nuclear activity to international control.

He said that the United Nations should require Israel to withdraw totally from occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem, and to enable the Palestinian people to enjoy their inalienable rights, including repatriation, self-determination and establishment of an independent state.

He described the Zionist aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations as the most serious aggressive act against the Arab nation and the people of Palestine. He added that this aggression is a grave qualitative transformation in violating international laws because the Zionist entity's aircraft had violated the airspace of two neighboring Arab states and caused massive losses in both property and lives.

He added that the Arab nation had no illusions about the nature of the Zionist entity and its aggressive and expansionist intentions. He said that the Zionist position fixing the area from the Nile to the Euphrates as Israel's border constitutes the Zionists' real strategy because Israel's firm target is aggression, expansion, imposition of hegemony and extortion and prevention of liberation and progress in the region. He said that right from the beginning the Zionists have been planning to confiscate all of Palestine's territory. After its forcible occupation of all Palestinian lands, the Sinai Peninsula in Egypt and the Golan Heights in Syria, the Zionist entity imposed an absurd security theory with total disregard for all international laws and norms. Accordingly, it embarked on attacking the Arab states, expanding in the Arab territories, establishing settlements, perpetrating the ugliest of crimes against peaceful cities and villages and killing women and children under the pretext of maintaining security. He added that the Zionist entity went so far as to murder Iraqi and Arab scientists in West European capitals.

Dr Hammadi stressed that Israel's security theory is the gravest aggressive theory witnessed by this age and is more dangerous than fascism and nazism. He said that those taking the side of the Zionist entity are openly siding with aggression and expansion. They are also encouraging the ugliest and gravest theories against humanity and its legitimate rights to life.

He said that, if the European peoples deemed it their right to struggle against fascism and nazism with all means regardless of the sacrifices, the Arab people have every right to struggle against Zionism with all legitimate means and regardless of sacrifice. He added that the Arab nation is struggling for freedom, sovereignty and progress.

This nation, he said, wants to live secure on its land and wants to establish sound and equitable relations with other world peoples. It also has every right to struggle for these objectives and to define its friends and enemies in accordance with these sound principles because the principles of freedom and justice are inseparable.

The Iraqi foreign minister reviewed in detail the history of Zionist nuclear arms. He said that since the very beginning of their occupation of Palestine, the founders of the Zionist entity had been planning for the possession of nuclear weapons as a means to blackmail the Arab nation so as to guarantee expansion into Arab territories, the establishment of a greater Israel from the Nile to the Euphrates, and to impose hegemony over the entire region.

The Israeli nuclear program began in 1949 when the Weizmann Institute conducted important experiments to develop technical means for the production of uranium from phosphates. This was followed by the establishment of a committee for nuclear energy. The first important step in the program took place in 1953 when the Israeli-French nuclear cooperation agreement was signed.

Dr Hammadi said that the United States was the first country to equip Israel with a nuclear reactor under an agreement concluded in July 1955 in addition to a huge library of books, reports and studies on nuclear sciences and 6 kg of enriched uranium 235. Later, Israel obtained another U.S. nuclear reactor of 8 megawatts. In 1957, Israel decided to build the Dimona nuclear reactor in cooperation with France, and the FRG provided Israel with an accelerator that enabled it to increase the power of the testing capabilities of the nuclear physics circuit.

Dr Hammadi added: It is well known that the Zionist entity has possessed a nuclear capability since the sixties. Scores of press reports and others issued by specialized institutes have confirmed that Israel possesses nuclear bombs, and an article by U.S. State Department Assistant Secretary (Cordsman) confirmed Israeli-South African Cooperation by saying: The weapon South Africa tested was an Israeli weapon. Dr Hammadi said that Israel has pursued every illegal means to develop its nuclear power including piracy and theft. In 1968, Zionist intelligence stole a vessel transporting 200 tons of uranium on route from the Belgian port of Antwerp to Genoa. This uranium was sufficient to keep the Dimona nuclear reactor in operation for 20 years. He added that the U.S. Administration had discovered in the mid-sixties the disappearance of 200 lbs of highly enriched uranium sufficient for the production of four nuclear bombs from a plant in Apollo, Pennsylvania.

Dr Hammadi referred to an article published in the U.S. magazine TIME saying that Israel possesses a nuclear arsenal of 13 nuclear bombs, assembled, stored and ready for use by means of specially equipped Phantom and Kfir planes. These bombs can also be launched by Jericho-type missiles. The annual review of the Stockholm International Institute for Peace Research also reported that Israel had acquired nuclear power by means of a nuclear reactor France had equipped several years before the conclusion of the Treaty on Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons--and which was not covered by international supervision--and also by means of heavy water supplied by Norway.

Dr Hammadi stressed that Israel has not failed to obtain systems for launching nuclear weapons and that it possesses French Mirage 3 planes, 5 A-4 Skyhawks and F-4 Phantoms. The Marcel Dassault Company has also developed MD-660 missiles, many of which were delivered to Israel. Israel also has the 1,000-1,500-lb Jericho missile, which has a range of 280 miles. It was developed to reach Alexandria, Cairo, the Suez Canal, Damascus and Amman. Many Israeli planes also are capable of carrying nuclear bombs to Baghdad.

Dr Sa'dun Hammadi asserted that the Zionist entity is not the only force supported by world imperialism that seeks expansion by means of aggression at the expense of Arab rights. Iran and its successive governments have had the same objective for hundreds of years. Successive Persian regimes adopted an expansionist policy at the expense of Iraq's rights and those of the Arab homeland, particularly in the Arab Gulf area.

He said Iraq had explained to the international community on various occasions and to international meetings how sincere it was toward the new regime in Iran and how Iraq tied to establish good relations with it. However, this regime intentionally undermined the ties between the two countries and at last imposed the aggressive war on Iraq on 4 September 1980. He added that the aggressive and expansionist policy of the Iranian rulers made them refuse all the peaceful initiatives offered by Iraq and international organizations to end the war. He described the Iranian regime's claim that it is an ally of the Arab revolution and that it supports it on the liberation of Palestine as merely slogans. He said: How could the Iranian regime be an ally of the Arab revolution when it is launching aggression against an Arab state that plays a prominent role in the Arab revolution? Also, how could the Iranian regime contribute to liberating Palestine when it has for years been occupying Arab islands and when it is keeping the Israeli Consulate open in Esfahan, as confirmed by press sources? Furthermore, Israeli-Iranian diplomatic relations are being looked after by the Swedish Embassy in Tehran.

Dr Hammadi asserted that there is not one single piece of evidence that confirms the seriousness of the Iranian regime in establishing serious relations or an alliance with the Arabs for the sake of Palestine. He compared Zionist ideas to those of the Iranian rulers, adding that these ideas are based on religious and ideological fanaticism and that both rely on the policy of expansion at the expense of others' rights. Both ideas, Hammadi said, are preoccupied with racist philosophy and reactionary trends.

Dr Hammadi said that Iraq sensed since the 5th day of the air strikes on Baghdad that the Iranian Air Force meant to create an umbrella for the Israeli Air Force to attack the Arab nuclear installations as happened on 27 Sepgember 1980. Israel has revealed that it carried out tests and training courses on the raid for 6 months. He asked: How did Israel know that the Iraqi-Iranian war would go on this long? He asserted that Zionism has worked to prolong the Iranian aggressive war against Iraq. The arms cooperation between Iran and the Zionist entity has become clear now, particularly after the Argentine plane crash near Yerevan, the capital of the Armenian SSR, on 18 July.

Dr Hammadi said that the scandal of the arms cooperation between Iran and Israel shows the chasm between the Iranian regime's allegations and its real behavior, which is bereft of principles. This cooperation also disclosed the U.S. keenness and endeavors to shroud it in secrecy and disproved the U.S. claim that it had no prior knowledge of this cooperation. When Jody Powell, press secretary of the former U.S. president, admitted in an interview with the ABC television network on 20 August 1981 that Washington had prior knowledge of the export of U.S. spareparts to Iran via Israel, the U.S. stand became clear. The United States is unquestionably a partner to this cooperation.

He added that the weapons, spare parts and ammunition Iran has received from Israel are U.S. made. This matter, he said, is contrary to U.S. law and there is no doubt about it. How do U.S. claims that the United States is eager to expedite an end to the war and that it is neutral accord with this? We doubt this very much now. However, he said, Iraq, which is fighting against Iranian aggression in defense of itself and its legitimate rights, will remain ready to reach a just and honorable settlement of the conflict -- a settlement in which the two sides obtain their legitimate rights and find an appropriate atmosphere for the establishment of natural and balanced relations far from inclinations for expansion and aggression.

The Iraqi minister attacked the United States and said it has played a principal role in creating the Zionist entity, supporting it materially and morally, encouraging it to go too far in its aggressive and expansionist policies, in continuing its occupation of Arab territories, in denying the Palestinian people's rights and in displacing the Palestinian people.

He added that the United States is the main supplier of sophisticated weapons to Tel Aviv. It is also backing Israel financially. The funds extended to Israel have reached unthinkable figures, for the size of U.S. financial aid to Israel through fiscal years 1948-1977 amounted to more than $25.6 billion. Accordingly, and taking into consideration the fact that the U.S. population is approximately 200 million, U.S. financial aid to Israel amounts to $6 million daily, that is, more than $10 for every man, woman and child in the United States annually. This constitutes greater federal aid than is extended to any U.S. state.

Dr Hammadi said U.S. financial aid began to exceed $2 billion a year after the October 1973 war, an equivalent of $3,500 per year for every five-person Israeli family. Moreover, the U.S. Government has on several occasions conceded to giving large loans to Israel.

He went on to say: Among the basic facts on the record of U.S. financial aid to Israel is one showing that the larger part of this aid is granted for military purposes and that another large part takes the form of U.S. tax-free special grants. In addition, the U.S. arena is open for the sale of Israeli loan bonds. Thus, the U.S. citizen loses huge U.S. funds that are supposed to be spent on backing U.S. programs on education as well as social, health and recreational services for the welfare of U.S. citizens. In this manner, too, the United States becomes a principal contributor to the continuation of the usurping Zionist entity and the perpetuation of its aggression against the Arab nation's rights. In fact, successive U.S. Governments do not hesitate to declare their absolute commitment to support and protect the Zionist entity despite all violations and grave aggressive acts.

What is more serious, he said, is that the present U.S. Administration and its President have begun to declare that Israel is an ally of the United States, which means that the United States is directly and indirectly a partner of Israel in all the latter's aggressive acts. Best evidence on this is the fact that the present U.S. Administration, particularly from the tongue of its President, began to declare for the first time that the Zionist settlements in the occupied Arab territories are not considered illegal.

The Iraqi minister said that the formula of the unholy alliance between the United States and Israel materialized during the UN Security Council's discussions last June in the wake of the Israeli aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations. Despite the fact the international community at large -- governments, peoples, the Nonaligned Movement, the Islamic Conference Organization, the OAU and the International Atomic Energy Agency -- had denounced and condemned this aggression and considered it a serious threat to world peace and security and a violation of all the rules that the international community has laid down on the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, such as the Treaty on the Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons. Despite all this, the United States, by threatening to use its veto, prevented the UN Security Council from adopting appropriate measures for imposing sanctions on Israel in accordance with the Charter. All this took place despite the fact that the UN Security Council had on previous occasions warned Israel that it would apply provisions stipulated in chapter 7 of the Charter if it pursued its acts of aggression.

It is worth mentioning here that successive U.S. administrations remained silent on Israel's illegal acts for obtaining uranium and even tried to cover up these actions. Also, no one denies that the weapons with which Israeli nuclear bombs can be carried to their targets had been equipped by the United States, including the F-15 and F-16 planes that Israel used in its aggression against Iraq.

Dr Hammadi said that Israel used 2,000-lb bombs in its aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations and that it had obtained information on the effect of these bombs on nuclear installations from the United States.

Dr Hammadi wondered about the truth behind Washington's claims that it had been surprised by the treacherous Israeli raid against Iraq.

Dr Hammadi said that Israel is the only UN member which enjoys absolute freedom concerning its Charter commitments thanks to the United States.

Dr Hammadi added that the General Assembly must realize before it is too late that Israel's persistence in pursuing its aggression against the Arab nation's rights is the main factor destabilizing this region, making it incapable of achieving its objectives of protecting world peace and security and safeguarding the peoples' right to self-determination. This is so because Israel has been allowed to carry out such a serious precedent in violation of the Charter without being taken to account.

If the United Nations wishes to safeguard its objectives, principles and future and if it also wishes to secure world peace and security and prevent other members from pursuing the same course as Israel, it should adopt a firmer stand on the Zionist aggressor. It has only to implement the principles and provisions of its Charter on this issue.

INA REFUTES IRAN'S CLAIMS ON ABADAN VICTORIES

JN272038 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2005 GMT 27 Sep 81

[Text] Baghdad, 27 Sep (INA)--An INA political commentator has described as dead cries the Iranian enemy's claims and lies about its fake victories in the Abadan area. The commentator ridicules these empty claims that have persistently been made from time to time by the enemy to cover up continued losses in the military operations sectors.

The political commentator reiterated that the Iraqi forces, which are tightening their siege around the township of Abadan and which are daily recording splendid heroic epics can never be budged an inch from their positions by ignorant racist forces. He added that all the Iranian claims are mere imaginations of a lying, sick and slanderous person.

The commentator said: After having watched the big lies of the Iranians rulers for a year, world public opinion and press and information organs are fully aware of the fact that the claims today by the Tehran radio are part of the series of claims and lies being made from time to time by the backward regime in Tehran in a desparate attempt to deceive the Iranian peoples who are suffering from black terrorism and executions. Iranian towns are the scenes of daily executions against opposition forces that are confronting the oppressive regime and its arbitrary practices and racist policy.

In conclusion, the commentator said that in as much as Khomeyni's previous games and lies were exposed and ridiculed by the world at large, this new game, which was shamefully committed by this clique, will be exposed.

Iraq's victorious soldiers will remain lofty in their positions, armed with faith and great principles until victory and until the racist enemies recognize our national and pan-Arab rights. We confirm to the world that our forces are still east of the Karun River dealing successive blows to the Persian enemy with all strength and violence. It is absolutely impossible for defeated forces to budge our troops away from their positions.

FRENCH PREMIER INTERVIEWED BY ATH-THAWRAH

JN261142 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1040 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Text] Baghdad, 26 Sep (INA) -- French Premier Pierre Mauroy has described his country's relations with Iraq as exemplary and said that France views its relations with Iraq from a special and important perspective because France considers Iraq one of the major states in the Arab world due to the strength of its political will.

In an exclusive interview with the newspaper ATH-THAWRAH, published today, the French premier said: France is quite eager to establish relations with the Arab countires based on the same principles of our relations with Iraq, which are relations of cooperation, friendship and understanding, taking into consideration the principle of independence, common interests and will in political dialogue.

He praised the role played by Iraq in international policy -- a role which serves Third World countries and the Nonaligned Movement. He added that France, which is linked with Iraq by long-standing relations, has a great and continuous desire to develop these relations on the basis of mutual interests.

The French premier asserted his country's eagerness to continue encouraging mediation so as to end the Iraqi-Iranian war. He said his country believes that previous mediation attempts had defined the dimensions of the conflict and put forth a number of proposals that could lead to a just solution through peaceful means. He added that France commended the flexible and rational stand adopted by Iraq in which it opened paths leading to peace and the attainment of a solution acceptable to both sides.

He emphasized that his country opposes all forms of conflict that lead to shaking stability. He said that his country hopes that a solution will be reached as soon as possible so that security and peace will return to the region.

The French premier said that his country is exerting efforts so that the Palestinian people can fulfill their aspirations and exercise their right to exist and choose the future they want. He added that these goals cannot be attained in isolation from a complete settlement.

SAUDI DEPUTY PREMIER ISSUES DEPARTURE STATEMENT

JN261124 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1025 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Text] Baghdad, 26 Sep (INA) -- His Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Saudi second deputy premier and commander of the National Guard, and his delegation left Baghdad this morning at the end of a 1-day visit to Iraq.

In a press statement, His Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz said that his visit to his second homeland -- fraternal Iraq -- and his meeting with his brother President Saddam Husayn was dictated by the interests of the two fraternal states, which in turn serve the Arab nation.

He added that it is through such meetings that the nation can be aware of issues that are fateful to its interest. He pointed out that what took place during the meeting with President Saddam Husayn leads each loyal citizen in all Arab states to feel optimistic and leads this nation to pin high hopes on its leaders.

His Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz held talks with President Saddam Husayn last night dealing with the fraternal relations linking the two states and a review of the issues of common concern and current Arab developments.

His Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz was seen off by Taha Yasin Ramadan, Revolution Command Council [RCC] member and first deputy prime minister; Sa'dun Shakir, RCC member and interior minister; Hamid 'Alwan, minister of state for foreign affairs and acting foreign affairs minister; Barzan Ibrahim at-Tikriti, chief of general intelligence; several ministers; and the Saudi charge d'affaires.

REPORTS ON PRINCE HASAN'S TALKS IN U.S.

AR-RA'Y

JN260759 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 26 Sep 81 pp 1, 19

[Editorial: "Dialogue With the Decisionmakers in Washington"]

[Text] His Highness Prince Hasan's talks in Washington with U.S. Vice President George Bush and several top congressmen are a link in a chain of dialogue in the U.S. arena aimed at conveying facts to the political decisionmakers there and spelling out the Arab stand on accelerating events in the region, particularly those related to aggressive Israeli practices and possible complications resulting from them. Such complications influence stability both now and in the future.

The lecture his highness will deliver at Georgetown University, the meetings he will hold with those concerned with the issue and the speech he will deliver before the UN General Assembly's 36th session on behalf of Jordan fall within the framework of this dialogue.

It goes without saying that the process of conveying facts to the political decisionmakers in the United States conforms with the Jordanian viewpoint, which realizes the importance of the Arab presence in the U.S. arena as well as the importance of conveying the Arab voice to officials there. This will corroborate their conviction in the solidity of the Jordanian stand, which stems from our pan-Arab commitment, and will affirm to them that stability based on a just and comprehensive peace in the region is the only guarantee for U.S. interests therein.

Out of a desire to convey facts, His Highness Prince Hasan was eager during his meetings to expose the game of the civilian administration intended for the occupied territory by the Israeli authorities. He indicated that this administration is the same as the present military administration and that it does not mean any change in these authorities' hostile trend against the steadfast kinfolk in the occupied territory.

We realize beyond doubt the large gap between the Arab and U.S. viewpoints on the requisite pillars for stability in the region. We still believe and say that the mixture of Israeli ambitions and U.S. obligations to Israel is the main danger harming the status and reputation of the United States as a superpower and harming its relations with the Arab states. It is obvious that this mixing is a basic part of Israel's strategy.

It is time for the United States to weigh facts justly and distinguish between its obligations to Israel and Israel's ambitions against the Arabs so that the U.S. Administration will not turn into an Israeli club in the region or the Israeli aggression turn into a U.S. club. Both harm U.S. interests, status and the future of its relations in the region. This is what we hope the U.S. Administration will heed and avoid--in light of the plain facts and through frank dialogue.

Amman Television

JN252015 Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Text] Crown Prince Hasan stopped over in Washington on his way to New York where he will deliver a speech before the UN General Assembly next Monday, at 1900 Jordan time today.

Hig highness met with U.S. Vice President George Bush at the latter's office in Washington. The meeting was attended by Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim and the Jordanian ambassador in Washington. It was attended on the U.S. side by the secretary of commerce, a number of senior officials in the U.S. Administration and State Department, and U.S. envoy to the Middle East Philip Habib.

Earlier today, his highness met in the Capitol building in Washington with Senator Howard Baker, Republican majority leader in the Senate, and with Senator Mark Hatfield, Senate Appropriations Committee chairman. Yesterday, his highness met with Senator Charles Percy, Senate Foreign Relations Committee chairman.

His highness' talks with the U.S. official dealt with U.S.-Jordanian relations and Jordan's stand on the Middle East issue, which is based on Israel's complete withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories, particularly Arab Jerusalem, and granting the Arab people of Palestine their full rights on their own national soil. The talks also dealt with Israeli measures in the occupied territories. His highness discussed the occupation authorities' new attempts to clothe the military occupation in civilian garb. He described this measure as plastic surgery. He said that the occupation is in fact military rule in civilian clothes.

Observers in Washington say that the crown prince's visit to the U.S. capital has contributed toward making the new U.S. Administration understand the real situation in the Middle East. U.S. officials are looking forward to King Husayn's forthcoming visit to Washington.

Tonight, his highness will meet with Deputy Secretary of State William Clark. He will also attend the north-south dialogue in the State Department Building, and meet with reporters.

Tomorrow, his highness will attend the 35th annual meeting of the Middle East Institute and will deliver a lecture at Georgetown University.

U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT STATEMENT CITED

AR-RA'Y Report

JN260852 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 26 Sep 81 pp 1, 19

[Press agency reports: "Washington: Jordan Is Not the Palestinian State and We Are Committed to Its Stability and Territorial Integrity"]

[Text] Washington--press agencies--the U.S. State Department has declared that the United States is committed to the territorial integrity of Jordan within its original borders and it rejects the Israeli viewpoint that Jordan constitutes the Palestinian state. The State Department also expressed Washington's commitment to Jordan's stability, territorial integrity and security.

In a statement, the occasion for which has not been disclosed, the U.S. State Department said that the United States never recognized the annexation of the West Bank to the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan in 1950.

News agencies report that although only Britain and Pakistan legally recognized Jordan's two banks, almost all world states, including the United States, used to recognize the de facto unity of the two banks. Moreover, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan was a UN member on that basis.

AFP cited the U.S. statement as saying that the U.S. stand is that the issue of sovereignty over the West Bank should be negotiated by the concerned parties within the framework of the Camp David agreement.

News agencies added that Romberg, U.S. State Department assistant spokesman, has said that if he is asked whether the United States accepts the idea of Jordan becoming a Palestinian state, the reply will be, "No, we are not seeking to achieve this."

JORDAN TIMES

JN260846 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 26 Sep 81 p 1

[JORDAN TIMES report: "U.S. Statement Affirms Commitment to Jordan"]

[Text] Amman, 25 Sep (J.T.)--The United States Embassy in Amman and the U.S. State Department spokesman in Washington yesterday simultaneously released the following statement:

"The Reagan administration, like its predecessor, is strongly committed to preserving the unique and enduring character of Jordan. The United States remains committed to Jordan's stability, territorial integrity and security. We believe that a secure Jordan, under the leadership of King Husayn, will continue to be a moderate force in the region and continue its commitment to peace."

The embassy here also distributed to journalists the following exchange before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee between U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig and the United States senator from South Dakota, Mr. Larry Pressler (who visited Amman two weeks ago).

Senator Pressler:

"In regard to Jordan, I've been concerned that perhaps Jordan--it's a moderate state and indeed I recently made a visit to Jordan. The Jordanians seem to feel that since they haven't got any oil--that's their point of view, I'm sure that's not the only reason--they feel very much neglected, and we've been talking about Saudi Arabia and so forth, but Jordan struck me as a very moderate Arab state that is in a position, maybe, that's more favourable to ours than many other countries in that area. Are you satisfied that we are doing enough in Jordan in terms of our aid activity, and just in general?"

Secretary Haig:

"Well, one of the first acts of this administration, Senator, was to proceed rapidly with some military assistance support for Jordan that had been held up for an extended period in the wake of the controversy on Camp David. No, I'm not satisfied that we're doing enough for our Jordanian friends. I think it's vitally important that we recognise the tensions between Jordan and Syria which arose two years ago and which continue, and it is vitally important that our historic friend, Jordan, be the beneficiary of a continuing level of U.S. assistance within the existing arrangements. Again, these are some of the problems we're going to have to face in the immediate future."

Station Commentary

JN261836 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] The U.S. State Department has announced U.S. adherence to Jordan's territorial integrity and its rejection of any Israeli views on the establishment of a Palestinian state on Jordanian territory. Concerning this announcement, we can only welcome this U.S. stand from which we can visualize a clear U.S. position that rejects any possible aggression against Jordan by Israel, which has been lately forging history and facts in this Arab region. However, what is drawing attention in this announcement is the remark that the United States does not legally recognize the unity of the two banks of the Jordan River.

Here we find ourselves forced to discuss a number of facts, chief among them is that, like other states that recognized Israel in 1948, the United States legally recognized the borders that were defined by the 1947 UN partition resolution. This means that in order to be fair and equitable, Washington must also assert that it legally recognizes Israel as defined by the partition resolution and rejects its de facto recognition of the State of Israel. This means that all the Arab territories that were occupied by Israel and that are outside the partition resolution are not within the U.S. de jure recognition of Israel; that these occupied Arab territories, particularly those territories which are part of Palestine, have not been de jure recognized by the United States either with regard to Jordan after the merger of the two banks or with regard to Israel after its occupation of the West Bank and Gaza Strip in 1967.

The logical jist of this argument is that there is a homeland usurped from the Palestinians and to which they must return, establish on it their state and exercise their rights of sovereignty and self-determination.

We believe that the U.S. State Department announcement concerning Jordan's sovereignty over its borders as defined before the merger of the two banks from both the de facto and de jure viewpoints is a welcome gesture here in Jordan. However, this gesture remains incomplete unless it includes the real U.S. stand on the Arab territories and a definition of the Palestinian territories which were occupied by Israel following the partition resolution, because U.S. recognition of Israel includes only a recognition of borders as drawn up by the partition resolution. This is a fact and a legal argument.

We would have hoped that the U.S. announcement would have included a definition of Washington's views on the territories that were usurped from the Palestinian people and that were earmarked by the partition resolution as a homeland for the Palestinian people to live with complete sovereignty as other peoples live. We also believe that the U.S. announcement should be followed up with a definition of Washington's viewpoint on the partition resolution, which has not changed from the legal viewpoint but has been seriously violated through the use of military force, which is rejected by this international community and which must be rejected by all states that bear a special responsibility for freedom and peace in this world. The United States is one of these states which is concerned with such noble human aspirations. The United States has always rejected the imposition of faits accomplis through force. Its recent announcement affirms that the fait accompli is of no value unless it has de jure recognition. Therefore, we say that the United States is asked to put its convictions into practice, reject impositions of faits accomplis through force and answer the big question which we and the international community know how to answer correctly; namely, if the Israel recognized by the United States is that which is defined by the partition resolution, then what kind of Israel is the one now enjoying Washington's recognition, especially since the U.S. State Department announcement affirms the integrity of Jordanian territory within its original borders and rejects the establishment of a Palestinian state on Jordanian soil?

Another related question is this: If the Palestinian state cannot be established on Palestinian territory as defined by the partition plan, then where can this state be established to preserve peace in the region and to preserve freedom, which is recognized by international charters and conventions?

COMMENT ON DEFENSE MINISTER'S MOSCOW TALKS

JN271314 Paris AL-MUSTAQBAL in Arabic 26 Sep 81 p 9

[Text] Moscow--AL-MUSTAQBAL--Last week's visit to the Soviet capital by Gen Mustafa Talas, deputy commander in chief of the Syrian Armed Forces and defense minister, acquired a special significance in view of the circumstances surrounding it.

Diplomatic circles here noted that President Hafiz al-Asad had sent his defense minister to Moscow only a few days after the U.S.-Israeli strategic agreement. General Talas also was accompanied by a high-ranking Syrian military team. It was ascertained later that the purpose of the visit was to obtain further Soviet commitment to the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front states and to ensure material and military aid to Syria in particular.

AL-MUSTAQBAL has learned that in the list of weapons General Talas asked for from the Soviet Union were more ground, air and sea weapons, in addition to the reinforcement of Syria's combat and defense capabilities and the provision of sophisticated weaponry not only to confront and arrest any offensive to which Syria may be exposed, but also to turn such an offensive into a counterattack.

Observers in the Soviet capital noted that the Syrian defense minister's visit to Moscow came directly after a short tour by Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam to Saudi Arabia and other Gulf states. Khaddam's visit came directly after the declaration of the U.S.-Israeli strategic alliance.

Arab diplomatic sources here said that Khaddam's tour was successful and that the Syrian viewpoint--that the U.S.-Israeli strategic alliance is a major qualitative change in the region that could ruin all chances of peace that depend in one way or another on the U.S. role, since Washington's role can no longer be considered other than one completely biased in favor of Israel--was well understood, according to Arab sources, by the leaders of Saudi Arabia and the other Gulf states, whose assessment of the U.S.-Israeli strategic alliance is largely identical to that of Syria though not absolutely.

The Arab diplomatic sources added that Saudi Arabia and the other Gulf states looked favorably upon the Syrian call to increase military cooperation with the Soviet Union to ensure a minimum limit of strategic international guarantees that can achieve a balance with the U.S.-Israeli strategic alliance.

An informed Arab ambassador told Al-MUSTAQBAL that the Gulf oil states have not hesitated to comply with Syria's request to finance the new arms deals from the Soviet Union--deals dictated on the Syrian capital by circumstances related to storing sophisticated U.S. hardware in Israeli depots and warehouses under the supervision of Israeli experts and specialists who will attend to their maintenance.

The source added that the Gulf states, which usually have reservations on any matter that might increase the Soviet presence in the Arab region, no longer express any worry or reservations whatsoever after being assured that the Syrian-Soviet military cooperation seeks to increase Syrian military capabilities and not bring the Soviets in to the region.

AL-MUSTAQBAL has also learned that in addition to seeking to buy more weapons, General Talas also discussed ways of carrying out large-scale joint military maneuvers with the Soviet forces in order to increase the combat capability of the Syrian Armed Forces backed up by advanced military training and sophisticated military weapons. This of course, as the ambassador says, is part of the Syrian plan to confront the U.S.-Israeli alliance that includes, as is now known, U.S.-Israeli military maneuvers in the Mediterranean.

Observers interpreted the series of meetings the Syrian defense minister held with his Soviet counterpart Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov as well as the composoition of the Soviet negotiating delegation as having special significance, because Marshal Ustinov was accompanied by Nikolay Ogarkov, chief of the General Staff of the armed forces; Pavel Kutakhov, commander in chief of the air forces; and Sergey Gorshkov, commander in chief of the naval forces. The observers also linked Talas' visit with Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat's decision to expel the Soviet ambassador in Cairo and to sever diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union. These were matters that embassassed Soviet diplomacy in the Middle East, possibly inducing the Soviets to concentrate more on their relations with Syria.

AL-MUSTAQBAL has learned that the joint Syrian-Soviet military maneuvers will be large-scale and comprehensive.

They will include Soviet sea and air landings on Syrian territory throughout the maneuvers. However, they will not include stationing Soviet forces on Syrian territory.

The observers have also noted that Syria increased the range of its territorial waters while Talas was in Moscow. They viewed this act as a prelude to maneuvers that will cover a large area of the Mediterranean.

Moreover, the Soviets expressed support for the Syrian view on the need to step up providing the Syrian Armed Forces with military hardware in view of the joint Syrian-Soviet expectations that Israel, with covert or overt U.S. backing, may launch an offensive against Syria before the end of the year or more likely next spring. If this offensive is not launched directly against Syria, Israel may seriously escalate its aggression against Lebanon and the Arab Deterrent Forces so that Syria will be forced to fight in Lebanon.

The observers justify these expectations by saying that Israel will certainly resort to some a tion to justify a delay in withdrawing from the rest of Sinai before the deadline next April.

PRESIDENT, SAUDI PRINCE DISCUSS RELATIONS

JN280628 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] At 2000 last night, President Hafiz al-Asad received His Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Saudi second deputy prime minister and commander of the Saudi National Guard. The meeting was attended by Dr Rif'at al-Asad, member of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party Regional Command and commander of the defense squads; Shaykh 'Abd al-'Aziz at-Tuwayjiri, deputy commander of the Saudi National Guard; and Shaykh 'Abd al-Muhsin az-Zayd, Saudi ambassador in Damascus. The meeting was later joined by 'Abd al-Qadir Qaddurah, deputy prime minister for economic affairs.

President Hafiz al-Asad and His Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-Aziz then held a separate session during which they discussed relations between the two fraternal countries and all aspects of the Arab situation. All those present then had dinner with President al-Asad.

SHAMIR ON GROMYKO MEETING, AWACS DEAL

TA260955 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0805 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir interviewed by U.S. correspondent Shalom Qital on 25 September in New York--recorded]

[Text] [Question] After 6 years of stalemate, there is again a meeting, a certain dramatic dimension in meeting the Soviet foreign minister in the dead of night. Has there been a turning point in the relations between the Soviet Union and Israel?

[Answer] There has been no turning point and I am also sorry that I cannot announce a break in the stalemate. However, we thought it would be appropriate after such a lengthy interval to hold direct contacts with the head of Soviet diplomacy to present our positions to him as well as to hear his positions and stands regarding all those problems troubling us and them in the complex of the Middle East -- the problems of the Jewish people, that part of the Jewish people who wish to leave the Soviet Union and emigrate to Israel.

[Question] You say that there has been no break in the stalemate. Still, did you reach any agreements or conclusions on those spheres you mentioned?

[Answer] That was not the intention of the meeting. The meeting was designed to hold contacts, to exchange views, to voice our positions and listen to theirs. I did not expect any agreements because the Soviet Union's views are usually known. However, I believe it is beneficial to present our positions and it is important that we hear from the horse's mouth their way of thought, how they formulate their position, what they think about the future.

[Question] What is their way of thought? What do they think about the future?

[Answer] Well, I would say it is still premature to draw conclusions. I would like to draw my own conclusions and later report them to the cabinet. In any case, I can say that the talk was interesting and instructive. Certainly, we used an interpreter. However, I almost understood everything said in excellent Russian. Certain explanations were somewhat surprising. I was surprised about the anger, especially on the issue of Jewish emigration and the prisoners of Zion, and I am not encouraged in this aspect. However, I am pleased that we raised this issue and that I presented the issue of Soviet Jewry emigration and the case of the prisoners of Zion as an organic part of the complex of relations between us and the Soviet Union.

[Question] Did you receive the impression that Mr Gromyko is knowledgeable about the minute details of the peace process in the Middle East, that he takes interest in these issues, that he knows the ropes, that he wants to influence it?

[Answer] He is very knowledgeable about the political situation in the world, in the Middle East. I do not know whether he is aware of all the details of the Camp David accords. Also, he did not go into these details since they are dissatisfied with this entire process, although he did not say so. He did not even say one word of complaint about the fact that they are not participating in the process; he only presented their position which, according to the general Soviet position, is a doctrinaire position rationalized by their political theories. In his opinion, this position has not changed even by one lota -- as he phrased it -- since 1947 when he himself was the one who struggled for the recognition of Israel's independence and its acceptance to the United Nations.

It was very interesting to hear from him that to this very day there are Arab countries which under no condition want to reconcile themselves to the existence of Israel. He explained that the Soviet Union has had a standing argument on the issue with those countries.

[Question] Did he mention these countries by name?

[Answer] He did not mention them by name, it was not his duty to provide information. However, to a certain extent, this contradicts the things one hears from other foreign ministers -- for instance, the European foreign ministers -- who claim that all the Arab elements, not only the states, today accept and put up with the existence of Israel. Well, we heard it explicitly from Gromyko that there are elements and states which do not even accept the very existence of the State of Israel.

[Question] To conclude this chapter of the enthralling meeting with the Soviet foreign minister: You mentioned the issue of the prisoners of Zion, the emigration of Soviet Jewry and you said you had not been encouraged. Will there be no breakthrough or change even in the wake of this meeting?

[Answer] I was not promised anything. However, in my opinion, it was important to raise the full seriousness of this problem and to include it in the general policy when I said that the Israeli people remember with gratitude the role played by the Soviet Union in uprooting Nazism and in the establishment of the State of Israel. We expect them to support and enable the emigration of Jews from the Soviet Union. I also noted the long and hard battle of the Jewish people for the establishment of its state, that it was a war against an imperialistic rule. I assume that my words left their impression. As for their decisions, we will wait and see.

[Question] Now that you have said that there has been no breakthrough or break in the stalemate it is almost unnecessary to ask about hoping to resume diplomatic relations. But what about more organized meetings?

[Answer] We did not agree or mention anything of the sort. Out of the things he did not say -- he explained why they could not resume relations today. I must point out that the rationalization of the motives was not wholly logical.

[Question] Could you share this rationalization with us?

[Answer] Well, when he said that they could not resume relations or change the situation whereby there are no relations, he rationalized it by the difference and gap between our views and positions and theirs. However, he had nothing to say when I noted that the Soviet Union maintained normal relations with many countries, the policies of which it does not agree with.

[Question] Mr Foreign Minister, after this extraordinary meeting we must go back to another sphere. Mr Shamir, you are now in the United States and the struggle on the AWACS continues, including random exchanges and hints between the United States and Israel. At this time, at the apex of the struggle, what do you think the score is?

[Answer] I would not prophesy today, especially since we set a position for ourselves -- and we are loyal to it -- that we will not intervene in the internal U.S. argument between two parts of the government, the Congress and the White House. As things stand today, it seems to me that we will not be adversely affected by this struggle.

[Question] Still, there were hints that the United States might connect the failure of the AWACS deal and strategic cooperation with Israel. These things have been said by senior officials.

[Answer] True, such things were said. However, I hope that no connection will be made between these two things or others, whatever the case may be, whether the AWACS deal is or is not approved by Congress. You say Israel will not be adversely affected, yet Israel is still fighting against it.

CABINET DISCUSSES SHARON'S PLAN, IAEA VOTE

Communique Condemns IAEA

TA271244 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1147 GMT 27 Sep 81

[Cabinet communique issued after the 27 September Cabinet session, read by Cabinet Secretary Arye Na'or in the prime minister's office -- live]

[Text] Israel's enemies -- Iraq, Saudi Arabia and others, along with their allies -- have attempted to remove Israel from the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA]. They failed largely due to the U.S. position and action. However, at the IAEA conference which met in Vienna, there was a sufficient majority of votes to condemn Israel for its action of national self-defense, for an operation to save tens of thousands of Israeli civilians and children -- the destruction of the nuclear reactor near Baghdad which was intended for the production of nuclear bombs.

The Israeli Government totally condemns this arbitrary and immoral IAEA resolution and will act as though it had not taken place.

Also, at the Cabinet session today, the prime minister totally denied a report published in a Canadian newspaper, alleging that the Jewish Agency had, so to speak, sabotaged the Israeli Government's attempts to save Falasha Jews [from Ethiopia]. The prime minister stated that this report is totally unfounded.

The Cabinet today heard reports on policy and security affairs from the prime minister, the defense minister, the acting foreign minister, the deputy foreign minister, the interior minister and members of the Israeli delegation to the negotiations on autonomy arrangements for the Arab inhabitants of Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza district. The Cabinet similarly heard a survey by the defense minister, along with his proposals for changes in the organization of the Military Government. The Cabinet members began an exchange of opinions on this matter and a decision on it will be made by the Cabinet in its meeting next week.

The Cabinet also established a series of ministerial committees and decided on their composition and on who will head them. Details of this will be supplied later through the government press office.

Foreign Ministry Reacts

TA261719 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Text] The International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] has decided to stop giving Israel any nuclear technological knowhow and if Israel refuses in 1 year to allow the agency to inspect its nuclear installations, the next session will deal with the suspension of Israel. All the member states were also requested not to provide Israel with nuclear materiel that might help it manufacture nuclear bombs. This draft resolution was submitted by the representatives of Algeria, Saudi Arabia and the Persian Gulf countries. It is considered a compromise version compared to the demand by Iraq and Yugoslavia that Israel be suspended forthwith.

The Foreign Ministry described this resolution as arbitrary and discriminatory. An announcement issued by the Foreign Ministry says that the military operation in Baghdad cannot serve as justification for such a decision. Nothing was done after Iran bombed the Baghdad nuclear installation, nor was the agency capable of carrying out any sort of supervision or safeguarding in Iran in 2 years. Similarly the IAEA refrained from taking any action when India activated a nuclear installation or when Pakistan attempted to manufacture nuclear arms. Israel, on the other hand, has taken various initiatives to create a nuclear-free zone in the Middle East and the Vienna resolution is not conducive to the realization of this goal.

The Foreign Ministry statement also says that the decision to destroy the nuclear reactor in Baghdad was only reached after it became absolutely clear that Iraq was on the verge of manufacturing nuclear bombs whose primary target was Israel.

Fifty-one member states voted for the agency's resolution; 8 voted against it and 27 abstained.

Cabinet Discussion

TA271606 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 27 Sep 81

[Report by political correspondent Gad Becker -- live in studio]

[Excerpt] Most of today's Cabinet session was devoted to Israel's fairly extensive political activity over the last few days. Summing up matters, the prime minister said that, in his opinion, an appreciable improvement had recently taken place in Israel's foreign relations. Mr Begin mentioned the frank deliberations with the United States over strategic cooperation, the meeting with Gromyko, the improvement in relations with France and the good spirit of the autonomy talks. Those were the main points in his assessment. After a report by Deputy Foreign Minister Yehuda Ben-Me'ir about the foreign minister's talks in New York, the prime minister spoke about the value of the meeting with the Soviet foreign minister, especially after the decision on strategic cooperation with the United States. Although there were no practical results from the meeting, the very fact it occurred and the good atmosphere in which it was held was important, the prime minister said. Mr Begin also told about his own meeting with Jacques Attali, the French president's adviser. Attali was highly praised by the prime minister.

There were some people in the Cabinet who said the results of the struggle over the AWACS issue in the United States and the administration's reaction if that deal falls through would have significant implications with regard to the continuation of the more positive trend that has been noticeable in foreign relations.

As for the autonomy talks, Minister Burg gave the Cabinet a detailed report on the talks at the end of last week. It was decided to begin to formulate a clearer Israeli position before the continuation of the talks because, for the moment, no more than working outlines have been formulated and the test of the renewed talks is yet to come.

The Cabinet today also approved the composition of 12 ministerial committees, including the committee for autonomy affairs, a committee for legislative affairs and a committee to examine the problem of land in Judaea and Samaria. The most important committee, that for security affairs, has not yet been established. The prime minister said he hoped to conclude that matter as soon as possible but so far there are 12 ministerial candidates for that committee and this was too large a number and not in accord with the Agranat committee recommendations.

BEGIN BRIEFS TWO COMMITTEES ON U.S. TRIP

TA271103 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 27 Sep 81 p 3

[Text] Prime Minister Menahem Begin told the members of the Knesset Defense and Foreign Affairs Committee on Friday, when it met in his office, that he had made it clear to U.S. President Ronald Reagan that the U.S. Administration cannot arm the Arab countries without limit, itself relying on the Israeli army's qualitative advantage.

Mr Begin explained that he told the U.S. President that even quantity becomes quality when one talks about the supply of sophisticated and untramodern arms like the AWACS the administration wants to sell Saudi Arabia. Therefore, he emphasized to President Reagan, Washington cannot rely on an Israeli qualitative edge forever.

Even water turns into ice at a certain temperature, Mr. Begin told President Reagan. The Warsaw Pact forces currently have a 5 to 1 lead over NATO, having 60,000 tanks against the West's 11,000 tanks. That is why the United States has now decided to produce the neutron bomb as a reaction to the Warsaw Pact forces' quantitative advantage. In the Middle East there is currently a 3 to 1 gap in the number of aircraft and armored forces, in favor of the Arab confrontation states' over Israel.

Mr Begin emphasized to President Reagan that Israel could comehow cope with such a gap, but if it grows to 5 to 1 as a result of massive arms supplies to Saudi Arabia and other Arab countries, Israel could not live with this and handle it.

Mr Begin also related that in the urgent meeting U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig held with him at the New York airport prior to his return to Israel, Haig told him that it is not proper for Reagan to lose this battle on the supply of AWACS aircraft to Saudi Arabia and that if the Senate decides contrary to the President's wish, Reagan would be considered a weak president and this will be very harmful to his image. Mr. Haig emphasized that it is inconceivable that the President's view would not be accepted.

Mr. Begin claimed he had replied that it was Governor Ronald Reagan at the time who had urged the House of Representatives and Senate not to vote along with President Carter on the Panama Canal treaty. Begin asked Haig: Was it okay for someone to come out against the president's position?

Mr. Haig also asked Mr Begin to publish a message to U.S. Jewry that Israel could exist safely even with the AWACs in Saudi hands. To this Begin replied: At home the opposition has already been portraying me as a traitor over the AWACS affair. Senators have told me not to make a farce of them. They are fighting against the deal and asked me not to take the wind out of their sails by announcing that the deal is not dangerous for Israel. Therefore, I shall not pray that the AWACS deal suceeds. I cannot help President Reagan contrary to Israel's vital interests. It is simply unheard of, Begin said to Haig.

Haig warned: If so, then the deal might fail.

Begin retorted: We will not weep over this, nor will I pray for the success of the deal.

On this matter, Begin further added that he told Reagan in their first meeting that it would be better not to argue over this issue but to drop it because of their differences.

Instead, Begin reported, he suggested that President Reagan concentrate in their talks on the subject of strategic coordination according to peoposals worked out by U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger regarding holding joint U.S. Forces-IDF maneuvers.

Mr Begin also requested President Reagan's permission to allow Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon to present him with maps to help portray the opportunities that strategic cooperation with the United States may develop and also outline the dangers to Israel from everything that is happening around it. According to Mr Begin, Sharon had greatly impressed Reagan and his aides in presenting things. As Begin put it: "Sharon was at his best."

Knesset members Mordekhay Gur and Dani Rosolio (Alignment) argued against the prime minister that an in-depth discussion of the strategic cooperation is necessary because we might be subordinating our forces to U.S. interests. They even said that such an agreement "might turn us into U.S. cannon fodder." Rosolio claimed that this totally changes our national security concept.

Mordekhay Gur also attacked Minister Sharon for proposing far-reaching things that have never been acceptable to Israel on cooperation with foreign forces. He argued that the Alignment cannot accept it.

The prime minister replied: You are members of the opposition and it is only natural that you should react in this fashion. However, you must know that the late Ben-Gurion also wanted at the time to tie us in an alliance with NATO but failed. I regard the strategic agreement with the United States as a great achievement, he added.

According to Mr Begin, there will be joint exercises involving all the branches and corps of both sides.

The prime minister also addressed himself to the meeting between Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko. Mr Begin explained that when Moshe Dayan was foreign minister, we tried various times to hold meetings with the Soviet foreign minister, but were unable to do so. According to him, it is only the publication of the strategic agreement between Israel and the United States that made the Soviets agree to talk to us. Begin maintains that the stronger Israel is, the more the Soviets will take us into account because we do not hold an anti-Soviet stance; we are merely concerned about Israel's security.

To prove to the members of the Defense and Foreign Affairs Committee that he had taken strong action against the AWACS deal during his visit to Washington, Begin read profusely from the minutes of the talks he had held there with administration leaders.

The prime minister also reported to the committee on his visit to Alexandria and revealed that President as-Sadat had told him for the first time that if the Palestinians do not want real autonomy or self-rule, neither will they have a Palestinian state. As-Sadat added: We, the Egyptians, will know that we have done our duty and all we had to do.

Mr Begin attributed great significance to this statement by President as-Sadat. The prime minister emphasized that the Egyptians went out of their way to hold a restrained welcome for him, but the people in the street welcomed him spontaneously. Begin added sarcastically: I had anticipated demonstrations against myself because of the acid Egyptian press articles against the bombing of the nuclear reactor in Iraq, but it looks as though the Egyptian press is just as effective as the Israeli press.

After 2 hours of briefing and a debate, the committee adjourned and the prime minister left for treatment of his aching knee.

FOREIGN MINISTER SHAMIR'S NEW YEAR INTERVIEW

TA280736 Tel Aviv DAVAR New Year's Supplement 28 Sep 81 p 3

[Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir interviewed in New York by Yosef Pri'el -- date not given]

[Text] [Question] After the prime minister's visit to Washington, you said that the results of the talks would improve Israel's international standing. Can the declarations about future strategic cooperation actually have that much effect?

[Answer] Recently, both the Arab states and other hostile elements throughout the world had been expecting that our relations with the United States would enter a stage of crisis and plunge to a nadir. According to all the accepted notions, Israel exists thanks only to U.S. support. If that support declines, Israel's standing also falls -- and unfortunately there are many who look forward to this. However, those expectations were not realized and the Washington visit brought worldwide reports about the tightening of relations. Because of the contrary expectations, this led to an even greater strengthening in Israel's standing.

In the talks I held here in New York with foreign ministers from around the world, I felt that there was a greater degree of courtesy toward and esteem for Israel as a result of what we achieved in Washington. Strange as it may sound, the conclusions we arrived at there exerted a positive influence especially on our standing in the Third World. Many developing countries want to view us as their advocate vis-a-vis the U.S. Administration. Many Third World countries feel that the United States does not sufficiently appreciate them. Many of them believe that we have considerable influence in the U.S. arena -- although that is an exaggeration. Therefore agreements such as these enhance our standing in their eyes.

[Question] Most Third World countries do not have diplomatic relations with Israel. The largest group among them consists of African countries. Do you see any prospects that diplomatic ties with them will be renewed?

[Answer] The ties between Israel and African States are constantly expanding, but considerable difficulty exists in transforming these ties into formal diplomatic relations. The reason for this is that most of these countries are weak and vulnerable and fear that such a move would hurt them. So even though they have no reason not to renew relations, they are wary of doing so. We are working to eliminate this obstacle in order to arrive at a breakthrough, because we know that if one country or one group of countries renews relations, the rest will follow in their footsteps. The African countries have a very high esteem for Israel and for their ties with it.

[Question] Then what is holding back the breakthrough?

[Answer] Most of the countries fear that sanctions will be imposed against them, mainly by the Arab states. The Arab states -- and particularly Saudi Arabia -- exert unrelenting pressure against any resumption of relations. Saudi Arabia is today wielding tremendous pressure against all our interests throughout the world. The foreign ministers I have met with told me about the pressure the Saudis are exerting on them to recognize the PLO and to reduce their ties with Israel. This is an ongoing Saudi activity which is inconsistent with the moderate image being sought for the Saudis in the United States.

[Question] Despite the vociferous Israeli objections, every year we witness the strengthening of the PLO's international standing. In your estimation, will this erosion continue in the coming year as well?

[Answer] I believe that there is a limit to the strength of an image when there are no serious elements of power behind that image. How long can a body exist on the strength of an image alone when it does not achieve any of its objectives? Obviously the expansion of political support for the PLO internationally hurts us, and we are making every effort to curb this process. However, public relations successes will in the end not advance the organization once the world begins to see that there is no serious element behind the image. Saudi Arabia is to a very large extent responsible for the creation of that image. It is interesting to think where the PLO would be altogether without this political and financial support of the Saudis.

[Question] The meeting you held with your Soviet counterpart engendered splashy headlines but no practical results. After the talks, do you see any practical prospect for the renewal of diplomatic relations between Israel and the countries of the Soviet bloc?

[Answer] The meeting with the Russian minister, which was held at our initiative, shows that we are constantly engaged in this. We examine every crack and every possibility that opens up for the forging of contact and to breach the existing wall of enmity. The nature of the examinations, the contacts and the feelers is such that they cannot be discussed until after they have occurred -- if they produce results.

[Question] Is the Foreign Ministry also trying to forge contacts with China?

[Answer] Yes, we are searching for and examining means and possibilities. However, here too we cannot talk until these examinations produce results.

[Question] During your talks in New York you met with virtually all the ministers of the European Community. What is Israel's standing in Europe today, and what has become of the Venice declarations?

[Answer] The conspicuous change that occurred in the past year stems from a change in France's stand with regard to Israel. The new line adopted by the French Socialist government is influencing the other European countries, even though they have not yet altered the policy principles they formulated in the Venice resolution. I sense a significant shift in the atmosphere. A year ago the EC countries thought that with their initiative they would succeed in influencing the course of the events and in getting Israel to change its stands. Today such hopes no longer exist, and they are making do with attempts to persuade us. They understood that the better their relations with us, the more intimate a dialogue they would be able to hold with us. In fact, the Europeans have shifted to a passive plane in their attempts to mediate in the Middle East crisis. In their coming meetings, in October and November, they will examine how the policy they adopted in Vienna has stood the test of time.

[Question] Last week the Israeli-Egyptian autonomy talks were resumed. You did not take part in the discussions, but followed them from the United States. In your assessment, is it still possible to reach an agreement before April 1982?

[Answer] The prospect of reaching an agreement on this subject does not entail time. A consensus could be reached which would lead to the signing of an agreement within a very short time. Admittedly, the negotiations should be completed before the withdrawal from Sinai, but if we do not succeed, we shall continue with them afterward. While there is no formal link between the two matters, all the parties understand that it would be best if the autonomy agreement were achieved before the completion of the withdrawal. It is possible that a summit meeting will be necessary in order to arrive at such an agreement.

[Question] The prevailing view today regarding the AWACS issue is that whatever the result of the struggle between the President and the Congress, Israel will be the loser. Do you agree with this assessment?

[Answer] I see no reason for this. The U.S. Administration has difficulties in the senate, and Israel has no part in that. I am following the debates in the Congress, and most of the arguments being voiced against the deal have nothing to do with Israel. Most of them stem from purely American considerations. I do not think that there is any reason for anyone to regard Israel as the cause of the deal's failure, if it fails. In any case, I do not think that this issue will influence Israeli-U.S. relations. Where policy matters are concerned, being "mad" at someone is a passing thing. Any crisis or anger that may ensue will pass.

[Question] Finally, Mr Foreign Minister, how would you describe Israel's diplomatic situation on the eve of the New Year?

[Answer] Israel's diplomatic situation improved during the past year, even though I cannot point to substantive changes for the better. The main change has been in the improved atmosphere toward Israel, in others' attitude toward us and in the prospects opening up for the future.

TWO STAGES AGREED UPON IN AUTONOMY TALKS

TA270905 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 27 Sep 81 pp 1, 2

[Report by political correspondent Daniyel Bloch]

[Excerpts] An agreement was reached in the autonomy talks in Cairo regarding two stages. In the first, a debate will be held on the principles of the autonomy, the powers of the autonomy institutions and their terms of reference, in a supreme effort to go into detail at least on part of the issues. At the end of this stage, an effort will be made to incorporate Palestinian figures into the talks either as part of the Egyptian delegation or as advisers to the Egyptian delegation. Then it will be possible to reach an agreement that will make holding elections possible as well as the establishment of the autonomy. The possibility that after this agreement the autonomy will be implemented in Gaza first remained open. A new stage will begin 3 years after the autonomy is established, when representatives of the autonomy are incorporated into the deliberations on the final status of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

It appears as though the main cause for breaking the stalemate in the autonomy talks in Cairo was Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon and his new policy regarding the attitude toward the inhabitants of the territories. Both the Egyptians and the Americans were impressed by his pragmatic and open approach and expressed their assertion that his policy constitutes the only chance, under the current circumstances, of achieving some kind of positive shift in the attitude of the inhabitants of the territories toward the autonomy issue. Without this it would be difficult for Egypt to reach an agreement. It has been learned that it was noted in the Cairo talks that since the Camp David accords were signed, Israel has acted in the territories in a way contradicting the spirit of the accords and thus the ability to bring the Palestinian figures to the talks in any way were harmed. The defense minister's new policy constitutes a positive shift in this direction and contributed, by the end of the 2 days of deliberations, to the realization of the Egyptian position. [as published]

This is the first time ever since the autonomy talks first began about 2 years ago that full agreement was reached on the timetable for the autonomy talks, the items on the agenda and the procedure for the deliberations in all the sessions. In the past, most of the time in the debates was wasted on discussions on the agenda and on procedural matters and real discussions could hardly ever be held. The agreement reached concerning the course of the deliberations for the next few months as well as Sharon's new policy have given ground for the optimism expressed in Cairo by the representatives of the three parties. The participants of the meeting noted that the Egyptian delegation, headed by Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali, behaved in a correct and yet flexible manner. The one who displayed a surprising attitude in his practical and flexible approach was Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali. Some of the Egyptian figures, who were staunch supporters of the tough line, refrained from participating in the talks this time as well. They are, for instance, Ambassador Osamah al-Baz.

The talks in the next 3 months will be held mainly at the expert level. It looks as though the United States will not appoint a special representative to the talks and that Ambassadors Atherton and Lewis will continue to head the delegation. The expert level U.S. team, based in Washington as a permanent and inseparable part of the Middle Eastern desk, will continue to operate, headed by Nicholas Veliotes. Secretary of State Alexander Haig supervises the issue personally and may join the deliberations at the final stage, if high-level decisions are required.

DAVAR's military correspondent adds: The defense minister is continuing to hold meetings with the inhabitants of the territories in the aim of making them lose the fear that they might be suspected of collaborating with Israel for handling civilian affairs. Taking a firm line against the representatives of the terrorist organizations and their supporters from among the inhabitants of the territories on the one hand and the implementation of a liberal policy toward the inhabitants of Judaea, Samaria and Gaza on the other hand are both part of a more comprehensive plan to apply the autonomy to the territories.

AS-SADAT SENDS NEW YEAR GREETINGS TO ISRAEL

TA280944 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 28 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat has submitted his New Year greetings to the people of Israel. The greeting was transmitted from the President's office in Cairo via YEDI'OT AHARONOT.

This is the text of the greeting:

"Looking back on the 4 years that have passed I am happy and my conscience is clear. Our two nations, the Egyptian and the Israeli, managed to realize what the world described as a historical miracle. We succeeded in removing mountains of mental inhibitions, reduced historical hills filled with pain and torture, and together, with courage and honest purpose, we tackled the making of peace. Today we are safe-guarding the peace better than we did yesterday. Tomorrow we shall treasure peace even more, so that future generations may live in comfort and brotherhood.

"On the eve of the Hebrew New Year, I send my sincere greetings and good wishes to our friend, the Israeli nation.

"I ask God almighty to make next year witness to a comprehensive peace in the region. I am confident that this dream will become an absolute fact.

"Nothing is impossible. Our two nations, the Egyptian and the Israeli, deserve to be congratulated not only once a year but every day for this huge accomplishment."

ALGERIA

BERBERS CALL FOR WEEK 'EDUCATION STRIKE'

NC251904 Paris AFP in English 1845 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Text] Paris, 25 Sep (AFP) -- A Berber ethnic organisation today called for a week's "education strike" in Algeria from tomorrow [words indistinct] strike on Monday in protest against the Algerian Government's "anti-democratic and segregationist" policies.

In a communique here, the Berber Democratic Movement (MBD) said 50 workers sympathetic to the Berber cause had been sacked from their jobs, and that hundreds of school students had been expelled at Tizi Ouzou and Bejaia, East Algeria. The communique, [words indistinct] to the group has been distributed inside Algeria by a committee for the defence of cultural rights [word indistinct], also spoke of students being detained at El-Harrach Prison, Algiers. It called for the immediate release of detainees and the reintegration of sacked workers and expelled students.

The communique came one day after an announcement by the Algerian authorities of the creation of a Department of Popular Literature and Dialects in apparent response to pressing Berber cultural demands.

LIBYA

SOVIET DEPUTY OIL MINISTER ARRIVES 25 SEP

LD251944 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1910 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Text] Tripoli, 25 Sep (JANA) -- Soviet First Deputy Oil Minister Dzandar Takoyev and an accompanying delegation arrived in Tripoli this evening for a visit to the Socialist Peoples Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

JANA: CIA USING EGYPTIANS IN GERM WARFARE TESTS

LD270954 Tripoli JANA in English 0822 GMT 27 Sep 81

[Text] London, 27 Sep (JANA) -- A report about the CIA activities in Egypt indicates that U.S. experts in the bacteria warfare are currently carrying out tests on Egyptian farmers under the pretext of combating malaria.

The report, which described the tests as being very serious, said their aim is to find out the speed with which the bacteria spreads in the body, the extent of body resistance to these microbes and the kind of bacteria which spreads easily in areas of similar weather conditions.

SUDAN

WEAPONS SEIZED IN CAMPAIGN AGAINST ARMS TRADERS

EA280212 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 27 Sep 81

[Text] SUNA has learned that the security forces have, over the last few days and within the framework of their announced campaign to rid the capital of vagrants, unemployed persons and brokers [samasirah], scored great victories over arms traders.

On the 24 September armed security forces seized nine G-3 rifles, five Kalashnikovs and 1,655 rounds of ammunition in a taxi and a van in the Hamad an-Nil and Omdurman areas. From investigations it appeared that the weapons were bought near Sudan's eastern border.

The security forces also discovered four (G-3) rifles in the Umm Badr and Yusuf areas. In the Al Ubayyid area they confiscated eight G-3 rifles and three Kalashnikovs found inside a truck coming from Umm (Baddah). They also found a pistol in a truck at Nuhud. At a checkpoint on the (Dungulah) road, they found three (Shilal G-3 rifles) and 20 rounds of ammunition. At the (Kubri-Madani-Hantub) checkpoint security forces found four Kalashnikov guns and one (G-3 rifle) in the possession of four persons coming from the eastern border area.

SUNA adds that the security forces achieved great victories in their campaign through close cooperation with the people. This cooperation has resulted in the discovery of large hoards of foodstuffs belonging to a number of traders.

It is worth mentioning that Gen 'Abd al-Majid Hamid Khalil, the first vice president of the republic and minister of defense, has authorized the rewarding of citizens for leading the security forces to such traders. It is also noteworthy that the authorities concerned granted a 500-pound reward to a truck driver who reported the presence of weapons inside gunny sacks containing onions in a truck moving traveling west in the country.

TUNISIA

PRIME MINISTER MOHAMED MZALI INTERVIEWED

JN271100 Paris AL-MUSTAQBAL in Arabic 26 Sep 81 pp 18-20

[Interview granted by Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali to AL-MUSTAQBAL correspondent Fu'ad Matar -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] Was your visit to Algeria fruitful and was it part of your efforts to achieve integration among the Arab Maghreb states?

[Answer] My visit to Algeria was in implementation of the joint Algerian-Tunisian statement issued at the end of my first visit to Algeria in September 1980. Agreement was reached in that statement to exchange visits on the prime minister level every 6 months. Algerian Prime Minister Brother Mohamed Ben Ahmed Abdelghani visited us in February 1981. The results of the visit were to a large extent good. I also visited Algeria on 2 September 1981 and the results of the visit were also good. I would like to point out here that the accomplishments achieved during these visits along the path of integration are continuously increasing. It was within the framework of integration among the Arab Maghreb states and not bilateral relations that we named a bank the Arab Maghreb Bank, not the Tunisian-Algerian bank. We have chosen such a name to keep the door open for the participation of the rest of the Arab Maghreb states within the framework of integration.

[Question] Do you not think the diversification of trends and policies in the Arab Maghreb states renders the question of integration difficult or, rather, impossible?

[Answer] Many countries have achieved integration despite their diverse policies and trends. I do not think there is any obstacle to the Maghreb states' integration under the current diverse policies and trends. We hope that what has happened between us and Algeria will also happen between us and the rest of the Arab Maghreb states.

[Question] It is noted that political openness in Tunisia is expanding. Between our first meeting with you in the second half of May 1980 and this meeting, the openness you promised during our first meeting came faster than one expected of a Third World country. For example, we expected some openness on the opposition fronts, but we did not expect you to hold early parliamentary elections and to allow the Tunisian Communist Party to exercise its activities in public. What is behind this? Was it coincidental that you allowed the communists to operate at a time when you were chasing elements affiliated to organizations of extremist religious trends and called by your press and by some of your officials "faithless brothers" instead of "Muslim brothers"?

[Answer] What happened is that in 1 and 1/4 years we managed to achieve political detente. This detente has much improved the psychological atmosphere. A solution has been found to the trade unions' crisis with regard to the legitimacy of the body running the General Union of Tunisian Workers. After arguments over who was to represent the working masses, there came the Qafsah conference which elected a leadership headed by Secretary General Brother At-Tayyib al-Bakkush. Thus the union restored its local and international status and began to assume its role. This is a great gain.

Afterward, President Bourguiba gave the party's extraordinary conference the green light to achieve further democracy when he said: I do not see why there should not be new political and social organizations. In light of this we began work in this direction and found it appropriate to holy early parliamentary elections instead of waiting 2 and 1/2 years, which is the period of the current term of the House of Representatives. The reason for this is that elections are the appropriate field to manifest diversified political opinions and trends. As there was need to set up controls, we stipulated that an organization must obtain 5 percent of the votes as a condition for state recognition of any new political organization. This also applies to the Tunisian Communist party. President Bourguiba lifted the ban on this party because of its presence in the arena of national work at the time of French colonialism.

The march of political openness is advancing and elections will demonstrate the masses' stand on the issue of diversity of opinion. However, all people inside and outside should know that this openness is not a state of indiscipline but an opportunity for those who want to express their opinion outside the framework of the Destourian Socialist Party. I say this because some have understood openness as permission to exercise violence, burn institutes and violate the freedom of others. Openness is not that at all. I hope that some people will not continue to misunderstand the real concept of openness because it is not easy to substitute good opportunities if lost by not benefiting from them.

[Question] You, however, have not explained the issue of striking at extremist Islamic elements at a time when you have allowed the Tunisian Communist Party to exercise its activities in public, especially since the matter of timing appears to have been planned and not a mere coincidence. This step will also give Islamic public opinion abroad the impression that you are encouraging the communists so that they can support you or replace you in striking at the extremist Islamic trend in Tunisia.

[Answer] I want to stress here that the timing of the two incidents to which you have referred is mere coincidence. It never crossed our mind to allow the Communist Party to exercise its activities in public so that it may confront the extremists belonging to the Islamic groups. Whether we want it or not and whether we like it or not, the Communist Party exists in Tunisia and is committed to the national charter that we adopted at our party congress. This charter does not allow any group to operate unless it recognizes legitimacy, respects the Constitution and proclaims its independence. In other words, any group must not be linked to any foreign party. The Communist Party has stressed its commitment to all these things, thus allowing that party to exercise its activities in public. There are even some elements within the party itself who consider it a bourgeois party and subservient to the authorities.

As for those who champion Islamic trends, we have pursued only those who are carrying out sabotage activities under the cover of religion. One may wonder why these elements are not allowed to form a party within which they can operate in accordance with party rules. Personally, I do not see this argument as being logical or rational because as long as Tunisia is an Islamic country and its Constitution stipulates that Islam is its religion, this will mean that any person who does not become a member of a party that has been established on sectarian basis will not be considered a Muslim. We are living in an Islamic country. If we were living in a country where plurality of religions exists, such as Lebanon, one can consider as logical the demand by some that an Islamic party be formed.

Some may say: Does the commitment of some people to religion make them liable for any action against them? Here I wonder: Did the authorities pursue Islamic groups when they used to restrict their activities within the framework of associations such as the association for safeguarding the holy Koran? This did not take place. These groups, however, have started to deal with issues other than religious ones. They have begun working against the regime and the head of state. Some elements used to claim, even in mosques, that the regime was responsible for the heresy and atheism that prevailed in the country and that it was responsible for the people's moving away from Islam. If the issue is one of building mosques, the Bourguiba regime built scores of mosques and restored several others such as the "Uqbah ibn Nafi', Al-Qasabah and Az-Zaytunah mosques. Also, if the issue is one of Islamic guidance, education programs in schools are all Islamic or inspired by Islam. We also believe there is no coercion in religion. Islam is the regligion of tolerance and every citizen is responsible to his God. The members of the Islamic groups who were pursued, however, had acted contrary to all this, thus violating the law. We have noticed in some of their leaflets that they admire Khomeyni and consider him as their guide. Not confronting these elements would encourage them in their destruction of the country, and murder of its citizens and of one another.

During the past 10 years, these elements were active only inside mosques. The competent authorities never restrained them so long as their activities were not characterized by violence and dealt only with guidance and preaching. In the wake of the Iranian revolution, however, they regrettably changed their methods and undertook activities based on violence. Because we cannot allow Tunisia to suffer the same fate as Iran, we decided to confront these elements through legal means.

[Question] Do you believe that by allowing the Islamic groups to exercise their activities publicly, as has been the case with other political tendencies such as the Communist Party, this will spare Tunisia troubles and disturbances by these groups which surely have connections with other such groups in the Arab and Islamic world?

[Answer] The authorities have ample information about the contacts some elements of these groups have had with foreign parties. In June, they asked for permission to operate publicly. How can we allow them to do so following the violence they exercised and the ignorance they are spreading?

[Question] Does Tunisia view the plan submitted by Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz as suitable for achieving a just peace in the region?

[Answer] I personally consider Prince Fahd's initiative as positive because it is a reply to those who say -- and the majority of them are the Arabs' enemies -- that you oppose the Camp David formula but do not offer a substitute. Prince Fahd's initiative will be a substitute, once some of its contents are reviewed so as to be approved by the forthcoming Arab summit.

[Question] Does the situation which resulted from the Libyan-U.S. air clash over the Sidra Gulf disturb you and why do you not try to improve relations between Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and President Ronald Reagan?

[Answer] Relations between the United States and Libya are of no concern to us. I do not believe we can interfere in this dispute. We, however, hope that the Mediterranean will become a peaceful region; any tension in the area causes us anxiety.

[Question] During my first meeting with you, you said you would ask Gulf countries for help in purchasing certain kinds of weapons. Have you submitted a request and obtained what you wanted or do the justifications for the request no longer exist as a result of the current coexistence in the region?

[Answer] We have asked Saudi Arabia and we are still waiting.

[Question] So far, you have not visited some countries which it was reported you were going to visit. Does the internal situation stand in the way of these visits?

[Answer] I will visit the PRC after elections, and I have already visited France.

KENYA

MOI'S WASHINGTON LUNCHEON SPEECH REPORTED

EA261604 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Text] Early yesterday, the chairman of the OAU, His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi, proposed a partnership between America and Africa to promote the principles of Jefferson and Lincoln on the need to maintain and enhance human dignity.

President Moi, who is on a 2-day private visit to America, made the proposal during a lunch the two leaders had together at the White House in Washington. President Moi told Mr Reagan that it is his earnest hope that their mutual desire to give meaning to the universal principles will encourage them in promoting acceptable solutions to the prevailing problems in southern Africa.

Calling for justice and equality for all peoples wherever they might be, President Moi noted that freedom for those who were not free would enrich the human race both in material and nonmaterial aspects.

The Kenyan head of state expressed confidence that under the able leadership of President Reagan, America will play her full part in ensuring just, equitable and early solutions to problems facing the international community. Noting that the talks that they held earlier had taken them a significant step forward in building strong cooperation and understanding between their two countries, President Moi said America and Kenya and their peoples were linked together by more than occasional meetings.

He told President Reagan that the principles and ideals of the democratic process that we in Kenya strive to uphold have been enshrined in America's Constitution and given meaning and life through the thoughts and deeds of a succession of great American leaders. President Moi noted that the ideals shared by Kenya and America provided one of the strong elements in the foundation for growing cooperation and understanding between the two nations. He invited President Reagan to visit Kenya.

Earlier, President Moi received and held discussions with the director of the Peace Corps, Mr Loret Ruppe, and the deputy secretary of agriculture, Mr Richard Lyng.

Welcoming President Moi to address guests at the luncheon, President Ronald Reagan noted that America was concerned with bringing peace in Africa and said his country would closely work with the OAU to this end. President Reagan said his country was particularly concerned with the Namibian problem and was looking forward to a peaceful solution to this problem.

He also expressed concern about the refugee problem in Africa and assured the chairman of the OAU that America was committed to seeing that the situation was brought under control.

TANZANIA

NYERERE LEAVES FOR MELBOURNE COMMONWEALTH SUMMIT

EA261648 Dar es Salaam in English to East Africa 1300 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Excerpt] President Nyerere has left for Melbourne, Australia, to attend the Commonwealth summit meeting due to start there next Wednesday. He was accompanied by the minister for foreign affairs, Ndugu Salim Ahmad Salim; the minister for finance, Ndugu Amir Jamal; and the Tanzania high commissioner to Britain, Ndugu Anthony Nyati. The country's ambassador to India, Ndugu Mohamed Foum, will also join the Tanzanian delegation.

Soon after the end of the summit on 7 of next month, Mwalimu will proceed to Indonesia for a 4-day state visit. The president is expected back home on 13 October.

UGANDA

OFFICIALS DISSOCIATE THEMSELVES FROM DOCUMENTS

EA252108 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Text] Members of Parliament from Acholi met this morning in Kampala to discuss the contents of two anonymous documents which are currently in circulation in Kampala and possibly elsewhere in the country. As a result of this concerted discussion, the following decisions and resolutions were unanimously passed in relation to these documents, namely:

A. The MP's would like to state that they have absolute confidence in the leadership and government of the Uganda People's Congress [UPC] in the Republic of Uganda.
B. These two documents, which aim at the dividing of Uganda on tribal and ethnic grounds, appear to have been written by hostile persons and disgruntled elements who would once again like to see this beautiful country run into bloodbath and political turmoil and confusion.
C. That we categorically and expressly dissociate ourselves and explicitly discredit the entire contents of these documents or any part thereof as being baseless, misguided and stupid, to mislead and misrepresent facts to the people of Uganda.
D. We would like to affirmatively appeal to the people of Uganda, in general, and the Acholi, in particular, to completely ignore and disregard the contents of these vicious and malicious documents as being naive, shallow, (?untrue) and without any support whatsoever from the people of Acholi and Uganda.
E. We would like to emphasize and reiterate that the UPC government is totally committed to the reconstruction and development of this country on the basis of national unity, national sovereignty, reconstruction, democratic principles and the promotion of the dignity of man.
F. We wholeheartedly condemn in the strongest terms possible any person, group, party or organization that tries to divide the people of Uganda on tribal, religious and ethnic lines to achieve cheap political objectives, particularly after a democratically, freely and fairly-conducted general elections.
G. We would like to declare and proclaim that we are fully behind the UPC government in its principles endeavors an full commitment to the reconstruction and development of this country for the restoration and reestablishment of our national pride, security and prosperity as one nation, one people and one government and one destiny.

Long live liberated Uganda.

[Signed] Prime Minister Otema Alimadi, Tito Okello, Bazilio Olara Okelo, (T. Olang Oyenje), (John Bosco Oreim), Akena Pojok, (James D.F. Obora Ochola)

BRIEFS

SOVIET DELEGATION ARRIVES -- A 3-man delegation from the USSR has arrived in Uganda at the invitation of the Uganda-Soviet Friendship Cultural Society. The delegation is led by a member of the Presidium of the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee, Mr (Aburazakov). The team is here to explore ways and means of furthering cooperation. They will meet Cabinet ministers, the vice chancellor of Makerere University and other members of the Uganda-Soviet Friendship Cultural Society. The delegation was met at Entebbe Airport by the Russian charge d'affairs, Mr (Bora Josep); the first secretary and head of the Uganda-Soviet Society, Mr (Mathlow); the Cuban ambassador to Uganda, Mr (Franco Roberto); the secretary general of the Uganda (?Friends) Society, Mr (James Makugwa); and Mr Francis (Odida) of the Milton Obote Foundation. [Text] [Kampala Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 27 Sep 81 EA]

CONGO

JOINT COMMISSION WITH ALGERIA ENDS MEETING

AB251622 Brazzaville Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Excerpt] Our capital has just witnessed the friendship and solidarity between Congo and Algiers. This has been made possible thanks to the third session of the Congolese-Algerian great joint commission. During the 2-day meeting, Algerian and Congolese experts examined documents concerning bilateral cooperation between the two countries with a view to extracting the main areas and defining the role they can play in the international economic and commercial systems. The meeting ended today with a debate and an analysis of the 2-day talks.

We shall now ask our special correspondent to the meeting, Marcel Parezo, to give the conclusions and the results of the meeting as well as the feelings of the participants.

The joint commission meeting opened in the capital from 21 to 24 September in compliance with the provisions of the economic cooperation agreement signed on 8 July 1972 in Algiers between the government of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria and that of the People's Republic of Congo. This meeting, which is the third of its kind between our two countries, enabled Algerian and Congolese experts to examine various items on the agenda as well as those relating to transport and civil aviation, which were discussed for the first time by both parties. The meeting, which continued in a plenary session late last night, ended with the issuing of a joint communique in which both sides expressed their satisfaction with bilateral cooperation between Algeria and Congo and reaffirmed the two countries similarity of views in various fields. For more details, here is an extract of the final communique read by the head of the department of joint commissions at the Ministry of Cooperation, Comrade Dominic Louamon:

[Begin recording] The two delegations reaffirmed their desire to continue to unite efforts to broaden and strengthen cooperation between their two countries and to define the fundamental role which their future cooperation should play in the establishment of the new international economic order. To this end, it expressed satisfaction over the results of the Caracas conference and reaffirms the parties full adherence to the pertinent resolution of the UN General Assembly, the ideal framework for global negotiations. [end recording]

GABON

BONGO 'WILL NOT SEND A SINGLE SOLDIER' TO CHAD

AB270900 Paris AFP in English 0359 GMT 27 Sep 81

[Text] Libreville, 27 Sep (AFP) -- Sending an inter-African peace-keeping force to Chad would be a manoeuvre to recolonise that country, Gabon's President Omar Bongo charged here Saturday, reiterating his opposition to the formation of such a force.

He asked who would pay for the force, and said France and African countries would do better to give Chad financial aid so that it could both set up an integrated army of its own and set about rebuilding its economy which has been shattered in years of civil war.

Gabon is ready to do that, but it will not send a single soldier, Mr Bongo said.

He acknowledged Libya's help for Chad, but said it was time that nation's leader, Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, withdrew his troops.

The Gabonese leader, speaking at a press conference, also gave (?his attention to Namibia) (South-West Africa), saying free elections should be held in which all the territory's representative groups could take part.

If we want to prove in the eyes of the racist South Africans that the South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO) controls the country, we have to agree to organise those elections as was the case for Zimbabwe, Mr Bongo stressed.

Everyone was insisting it had to be SWAPO alone that led Namibia to independence, he noted, yet at the same time there was talk of the democratization of African politics. What was there to be afraid of in proper elections? Mr Bongo asked.

ZAIRE

OPPOSITION GROUP CRITICIZES MITTERRAND'S ADVISER

AB252130 Paris AFP in French 1330 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Text] Paris, 25 Sep (AFP) -- The Lumumba Congolese National Movement (MCLN) says in a communique issued today in Paris that the statement made in Kinshasa last Tuesday by Guy Penne, President Mitterrand's adviser on African and Malagasy affairs, is likely to be interpreted as support for Mobutu's dictatorial government.

Guy Penne, after his meeting with President Mobutu, had indicated that he had a favorable opinion of their meeting.

Paul Roger Mokede, chairman of the MCNL, who strongly deplores this statement, considers that the situation in Zaire, which is characterized by the violation of human rights, odious crimes committed by Mobutu since he came to power and the installation of corruption as a system of government, should make a new government -- from whom the oppressed people of the Third World expect a lot -- cautious before giving the Zairian head of state a certification of morality.

The Congolese opposition, whether internal or in exile, the communique goes on to say, wants the cooperation agreements already existing between France and Zaire to be maintained and developed only for the benefit of the Congolese people and within the framework of interstate relations.

BENIN

KEREKOU ENCOURAGES INCREASED FRENCH INVESTMENT

AB260933 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Excerpt] President Mathieu Kerekou's official visit to France entered its 3d day today. The head of state this morning received in audience the mayor of Paris, the French justice minister and businessmen. This afternoon, he gave a press conference which hundreds of journalists attended. Let us get the details from our special correspondent, Depeche Quenum:

Benin will maintain relations with all countries of the world on the basis of respect for sovereignty, national dignity and noninterference in internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit. The speech on general policy delivered on 30 November 1972 is constantly referred to during President Kerekou's talks with French officials.

Early this morning, the head of state received the mayor of Paris, Jacques Chirac, and the minister of justice and keeper of the seals, Robert Badinter. As we told you yesterday, President Kerekou's 3d and last day of his stay in Paris was marked by two main activities: First, his meeting with French businessmen early this afternoon. In his introductory statement, the head of state explained the situation and the geopolitical environment in Benin. He spoke about our country's membership in several subregional and regional organizations such as the Entente Council, ECOWAS, Central Bank of West African States, and West African Monetary Union (?among others). President Kerekou also explained the reason for our determination to ensure a better future for the Beninese people. He also talked about the objective of the Beninese revolution which aims, he explained, at restoring the state's authority and to enable the Beninese people to be the sole masters of their own destiny.

President Kerekou reminded the French businessmen of the key principle of our revolution, namely, relying first on our own strength. But this principle, he went on, does not in any way exclude cooperation with friendly countries as well as private initiatives. Concluding his speech, the head of state spoke about the areas which could interest French businessmen, namely: industry, agro-pastoral area, real estate, tourism and the hotel industry, transportation, housing and public works. President Kerekou was clear and straight to the point when he told the French businessmen: "There is place for all French investors in Benin: there are also (?conditions) for success and facilities for all investors. You could benefit, therefore, from all these attractions; you will always be welcome in Benin. We thank you in advance for your assistance."

[Begin Kerekou recording] Article 18 of the Constitution of the People's Republic of Benin recognizes foreign participation as one of the major forces for increasing the methods of production. Furthermore, Article 24 of the same Constitution stipulates that the state recognizes and protects the activities and properties of foreigners because they are useful to the country's economy and to the interest of the Beninese people. (?The decree) talks of a unified system of production. First of all, manpower is found on the spot. Secondly, in running the production unit which you establish, you contribute, under our investment codes, to supporting the activities of our financial institutions. If you have obtained your investment permit through legal procedures, there will be no problems. In this case you are considered a worthy partner and I have high regards for the expatriate running an enterprise established under the above-mentioned conditions.

Ladies and gentlemen, I will close my remarks by reaffirming today that Benin enjoys an atmosphere of peace and serenity. Thanks to the unity of all strata of the society and the various social and professional groups of our country, political stability has been restored. [end recording]

GAMBIA

4 NATIONS WILL BE ASKED TO HELP TRY COUP CASES

AB252135 Paris AFP in English 1540 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Text] Banjul, Sep 25 (AFP) -- Gambia is to call on judges and prosecutors from Ghana, Sierra Leone, Nigeria and Sri Lanka to help try people in connection with the abortive coup d'etat of July 30, Gambian Justice Minister Muhamdu Lamin Saho has announced here.

The minister was speaking to the Gambian Parliament which approved the setting up of five special courts to deal with the accused. They were needed because of the large number of serious cases, which Mr Saho put at about 400.

Parliament also approved a Constitutional amendment restricting the right of appeal, which Mr Saho said was needed to prevent the cases going on for years because of appeals.

A total of 897 people are being held in connection with the coup attempt in the little West African state, which was crushed by a military intervention from Senegal, according to the most recent official figures.

GHANA

PRESIDENT EXPLAINS POSITION ON LIBYA, OLYMPICS

AB251558 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Text] Ghana will attend the next OAU summit in Libya if Libya normalizes relations with all countries that have broken off diplomatic relations with her. At a news conference in Accra this morning, the president, Dr Limann, explained that Ghana's concern is to maintain the unity of the OAU which it helped to build and that the OAU summit should be cited at places where member countries can attend and hosted by countries that do not undermine the Charter of the organization.

He said politics cannot be separated from sports and as such if the OAU deems it necessary to rule that member states should not attend the 1984 Olympic Games in Los Angeles, Ghana will comply.

On African liberation, the president said Ghana has defended it all the time and will fight along other African countries to liberate countries still struggling for their independence.

Dr Limann said though the decision to break relations with Israel was an OAU decision, Egypt, which was then the enemy, is now at peace with Israel and Ghana is examining that decision.

GUINEA BISSAU

FOREIGN MINISTER AFFIRMS SUPPORT FOR ANGOLA

AB271230 Paris AFP in French 0804 GMT 27 Sep 81

[Text] Bissau, 27 Sep (AFP) -- Saude Maria Victor, the deputy chairman of the Revolutionary Council and the minister of foreign affairs of Guinea-Bissau, has reaffirmed his country's support for Angola following the South African attack on it.

Mr Saude Maria, who returned to Bissau on Saturday from a trip that took him to Algeria, Libya, Angola, France, the Congo and Belgium told the press that Guinea-Bissau will give Angola its total support within its means. But, he added, it is up to Angola to define the type of assistance it needs to withstand the South African troops.

It is time to move to real actions, to stop the talking and meetings and to act rapidly in order not to give the enemy the time to invade Angola, Mr Saude Maria continued.

On the other hand, he explained that Libya has helped Guinea-Bissau with $3.8 million for the purchase of rice. Mr Saude Maria also announced that delegations from Libya and Algeria will soon visit Bissau in order to revive the cooperation between Guinea-Bissau and the two countries.

LIBERIA

FORMER JUSTICE MINISTER RELEASED FROM DETENTION

AB271252 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1200 GMT 27 Sep 81

[Text] The former minister of justice, Chea Cheapoo, has been released from further detention. The MIRROR newspaper reported today, Sunday, that Mr Cheapoo was ordered to be released by the army chief of staff, Lt Gen Henry Dunbar, after being held in detention for more than 3 weeks following his dismissal from the post of minister of justice early this month. He was charged with stockpiling arms and building private arsenal, an act which was against the security of the state and above his power then as minister of justice and chairman of the Joint Security Forces of Liberia.

The MIRROR newspaper did not say exactly when the former justice minister was set free, but said that he was released until [as heard] -- to be investigated later. The army chief of staff said Mr Cheapoo will be reassigned if found innocent after investigations, but penalized if found guilty. The former minister was also charged with planning to distribute firearms to former members of the banned People's Progressive Party (PPP) established by the then Progressive Alliance of Liberia (PAL). It is not known when the investigations will take place, but Mr Cheapoo still has his military rank as major given him and other members of the cabinet on 27 July Independence Day celebrations in Monrovia this year.

NIGERIA

CONDITIONS GIVEN FOR ATTENDING OAU SUMMIT

AB271417 Lagos NAN in English 1750 GMT 26 Sep 81

[By Lawrence Ukwu]

[Text] New York, 26 Sep (NAN) -- The minister of external affairs, Professor Ishaya Audu, today in New York gave two conditions under which Nigeria will attend next year's summit of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), due to be held in Tripoli, Libya.

In an interview with the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA (NAN), Professor Audu said that the conditions were an absolute guarantee that every member-state of the OAU would be given the freedom to participate, and the acceptance by Libya to co-operate fully with the OAU, particularly with respect to the withdrawal of its troops from Chad. The minister stated that already, Nigeria was not participating in the ministerial meeting taking place in Tripoli in preparation for next year's summit because Libya would not allow Egypt, which is a member of the OAU, to attend.

He said that Nigeria had nothing against Libya, adding that Nigeria's stand was in compliance with the Charter of the OAU, which aims at fostering peace and stability in the continent.

Professor Audu denied allegations that there was a conspiracy by some African countries, including Nigeria, to boycott next year's summit of the OAU because it would be held in Libya. "Nigeria has nothing against Libya, and immediately that country complies with our requirements, Nigeria would be represented at both the ministerial meeting in Tripoli and next year's summit," he said [as received].

Some African countries, including Sudan, Ghana, and Senegal, have indicated that they may not attend the OAU summit in Tripoli because of alleged Libyan involvement in subversive activities in these countries.

The decision to hold next year's OAU summit in Libya was taken in just at the last OAU heads of state meeting in Nairobi, Kenya.

Commenting on the issue of the former members of the Libyan diplomatic mission to Nigeria, who were asked by the Federal Government early this year to leave the country following the change in the status of the Libyan Embassy in Lagos, Professor Ishaya Audu said that they were free to return to Nigeria as long as they were prepared to comply with the laid-down conventions for opening foreign embassies. He disclosed that there was not strain in relations between Nigeria and Libya, adding that Nigeria still operated its embassy in Tripoli.

Professor Audu, who is in New York for the 36th regular session of the United Nations General Assembly, is scheduled to leave tomorrow for Melbourne, Australia, to join the Nigerian delegation to the Commonwealth heads of government conference due to begin next week.

SENEGAL

CAPE VERDE PRESIDENT GIVES PRESS CONFERENCE

AB270752 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Excerpts] The head of state, accompanied by Mrs Abdou Diouf, this afternoon went to the Dakar-Yoff Airport to see off His Excellency Aristides Pereira and his wife who were leaving Dakar after a private visit.

The Cape Verde president took advantage of his private visit to meet national and foreign reporters this morning. During his press conference, Aristides Pereira expressed Cape Verde's support for the proposed confederation between Senegal and Gambia. In fact, he said, we hope very much that what the two leaders have undertaken to do will become a reality. The Cape Verdian head of state, however, declined to comment on the attitude of Guinea-Bissau toward the ringleader of the abortive coup d'etat in Banjul, who is still free. He felt it was an interference of the internal affairs of Guinea-Bissau which is a sovereign state.

President Pereira was also questioned about the conflict between his country and Guinea-Bissau. He said it was a painful affair but for the moment the ball is in the court of Guinea-Bissau. Cape Verde, having responded favorably to all initiatives, maintains its position adopted since the congress of the African Independence Party of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde. In the opinion of the Cape Verdian head of state, reconciliation is not impossible, it will mean normalizing relations first and the spirit of understanding and concord which prevails in the subregion (?will be restored).

Replying to a question relating to offering strategic bases for the superpowers, Aristides Pereira categorically rejected the installation of foreign military bases in his country. Cape Verde strictly adheres to the principles of the Nonaligned Movement.

Aristides Pereira further stated that Cape Verde will participate in the next Franco-African summit with observer status.

Speaking about the recent Paris conference on the least developed countries, President Pereira said this meeting constitutes a victory for developing countries.